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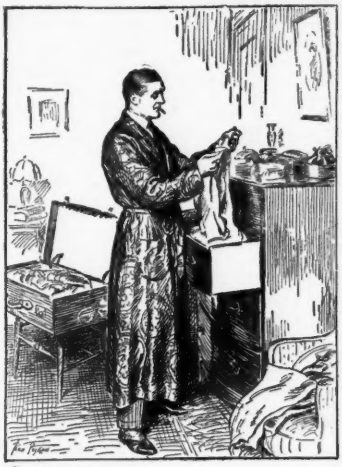

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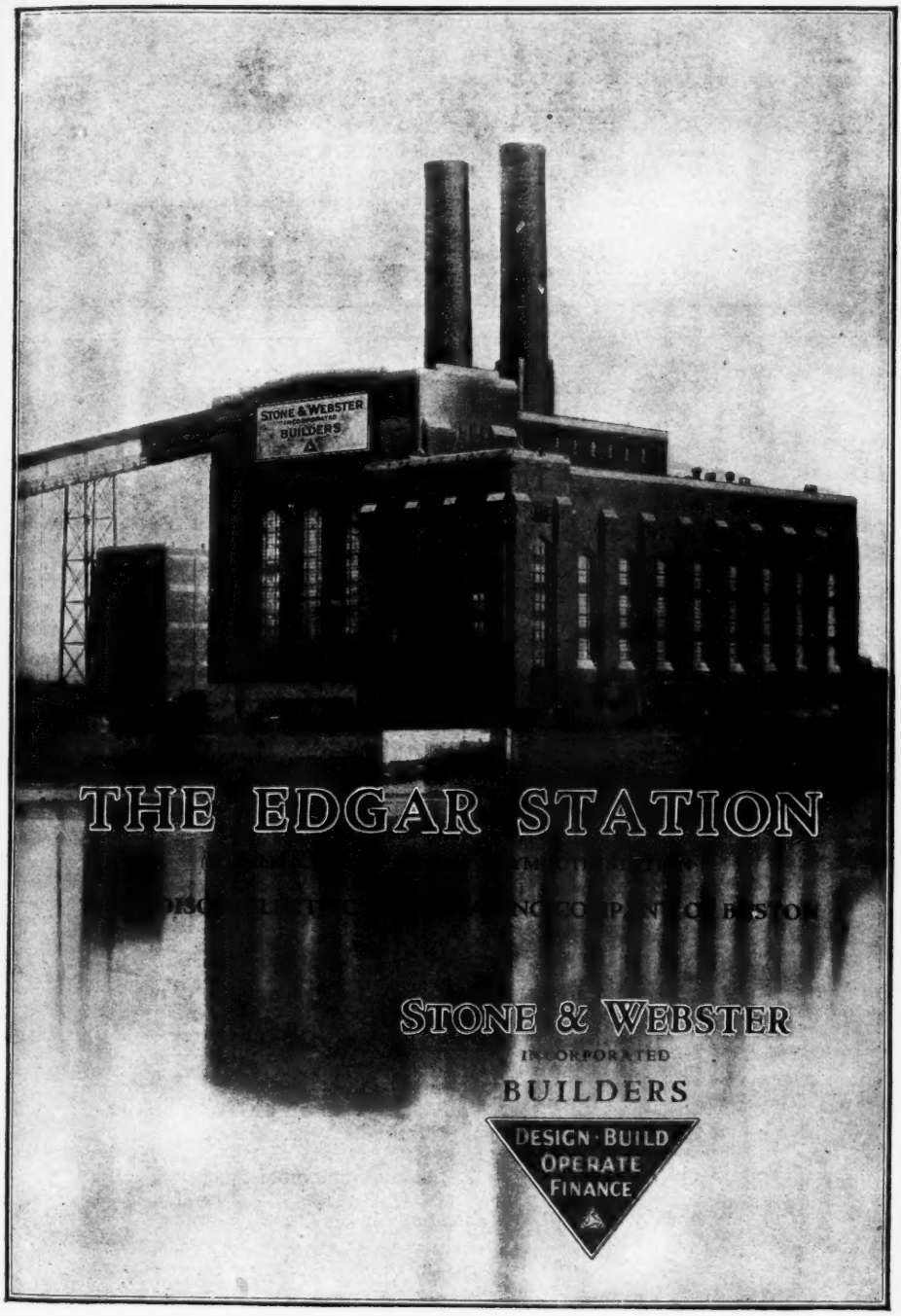
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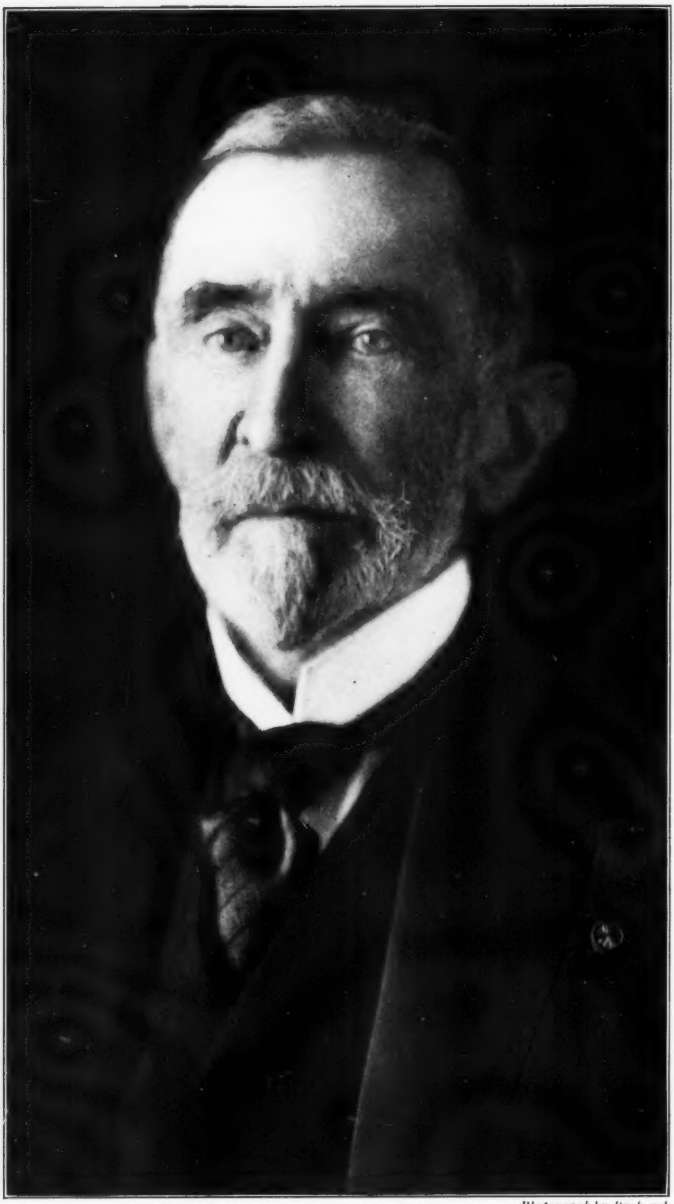

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SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND UNSCIENTIFIC DEMOCRACY[1]

By WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO, Ph.D. '00

THERE was once a very wise man, and in his day he said many wise things; but the wisest thing he ever said was this: "Wisdom is better than gold. Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding." Now you will observe that Solomon regarded not only the end but the means. He emphasized not only the getting of wisdom, but the getting of it by the right method, namely, by the process of understanding. And very properly so, for wisdom can never be soundly acquired in any other way. I have heard a good many definitions of education, but I know of none better than this — the development of one's capacity to understand.

Some years ago, one of my colleagues put on an examination paper this question: "Tell what you understand by polarized light." Only one student gave an answer that was both concise and correct. He said: "Polarized light, as I understand it, is something that is not very well understood." Now that may sound amusing, but it showed that the student was getting a real education, for he was at least learning to recognize the limits of his own understanding. Education is not merely a matter of assimilating various chunks from the world's stock of accumulated knowledge, although there are a great many people, both old and young, who look upon it in that light. In much larger measure education is the process of training men and women to realize the range and the profundity of their own ignorance.

Man is not by nature an understanding creature. The capacity to understand is sometimes asserted to be one of the instinctive traits of

[1] An address delivered at the Commencement Exercises of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, June 12, 1925.

the human race, but every educator is well aware that it is nothing of the sort. It is an acquired capacity. The ability to put one's thoughts in a rational series, to survey a problem in all its bearings, to approach it in an objective spirit, to weigh all the evidence and to form a logical conclusion — the ability to do all these things is not inborn but acquired. It comes through persistent drilling in the right mental processes. It comes through the method of trial and error, even as every other human accomplishment comes. We who are teachers have seen a great many freshmen making their first attempt at the analysis and solution of new and strange problems. They behave exactly like a child learning to swim, with the same display of intellectual splashing and floundering. No, the *desire* to understand may be instinctive; but the *capacity* is not. It is an achievement that entails long years of patient effort under competent guidance, in an environment where rigorous standards are maintained.

Twenty-four years ago, when I began my work as a teacher in a small New England college, I tried the experiment of giving my students a list of good books which they were expected to read and study for themselves. This, as I soon found out, was an unheard-of innovation, and of course it was not popular. One of my students said to me very frankly: "We don't think you are playing fair. As we understand it," he said, "you are paid by the college to read these books and tell us what is in them. Instead of that you tell us to go read them for ourselves." That was his naïve conception of the royal road to learning, and I suspect that he was by no means unique among college undergraduates. Even to-day, I am afraid, there are thousands of parents in this country who look upon an institution of learning as a sort of retail emporium from which the payment of an annual tuition fee entitles their sons to draw so many units of knowledge as though it were flour or molasses.

Still, we are making progress. The quest for a royal road is being given up, and what people are now seeking, apparently, is a system of rapid transit in education. Hence we have, almost every year, the reputed discovery of some new educational alchemy whereby we can make a silken purse out a of sow's ear, a job that is simplicity itself when compared to the task of transforming mental vacuity into genius. The problem method, the project method, the Meiklejohn method, the socialized recitation — they all point to the fact that some educators have not yet abandoned the hope of attaining the end without the means, the whole without the parts, the reward without

the effort. There is nothing new in any of these methods except a new name. They are merely the gold dust twins of education which advertise that work can be done without doing it. No one of them, or all of them put together, can ever accomplish much as a substitute for sustained intellectual exertion. In the catalogue of a certain Eastern institution there is an announcement of an elementary course in which the instructor says: "The purpose of this course is to make freshmen think." I have no fault to find with his goal, although I am disposed to wonder why this particular form of hazing should be confined to freshmen. But is it not a strange delusion that men of any age can be *compelled* to think, or that thought which is induced by compulsion can ever be of value to anybody? If that were the case we need only add an Eleventh Commandment to the Decalogue, namely, "Thou shalt Think," and all other things would be added unto us.

But unhappily, as the colleges have found out, you can no more compel the unthoughtful to think than you can compel the sinner to be saved. The Muse of Thought can be cajoled, but never constrained. Anyhow there is a technique of orderly thought, and until a student has become acquainted with it there is nothing to be gained by asking him to strike out beyond his depth. To do so is merely to invoke a series of non sequiturs, or of illogical conclusions based upon false premises. Learning to think in a rational, orderly, objective way is a long and difficult process, far more so than most people imagine. Thousands of our young men and women go through the schools and colleges without mastering the art, and hence without obtaining a real education.

Now it is the glory of pure science and of mathematics that these subjects train men in orderly and objective thinking as no other subjects can. Here are fields of study in which loose or crooked thought leads inevitably to demonstrable error, to error which cannot be glossed over or concealed. Here are branches of knowledge in which there is no confusion between right and wrong, between post hocs and propter hocs, between the mere coincidences and the consequences of a cause. When you have finished with a problem in any of the exact sciences you are either right or wrong, and you know it. That is why we call them exact sciences, to distinguish them from philosophy, sociology, economics, and the other social sciences, in which the difference between truth and error is still, in most cases, a matter of individual opinion. Many years ago physics was known as "natural

philosophy"; it was merely a body of speculative ideas concerning the mechanics of nature. It became an exact science by developing an inductive methodology, which makes all the difference between science and guesswork.

Some years ago, in the Harvard Law School, we thought it worth while to enquire into the educational antecedents of the student body, with a view to ascertaining whether there was any relation between success in the study of law and the previous collegiate training of these young men. In the Harvard Law School there are more than a thousand students, all of them college graduates, drawn from every section of the country. Nearly all of them have specialized, during their undergraduate years, in some single subject or group of subjects — languages, history, science, philosophy, economics, mathematics, and so on. Offhand one would probably say that the young man who had devoted most of his attention to the study of history, government, and economics while in college would be gaining the best preparation for the study of law — for these are the subjects which in their content come nearest to the law; but that is not what we found. On the contrary the results of this enquiry showed that the young men who had specialized in ancient languages, in the exact sciences, and especially in mathematics, were on the whole better equipped for the study of law, and were making higher rank in it, than were those who had devoted their energies to subjects more closely akin.

Some of my colleagues were surprised at this discovery, but I confess that I was not. For after all it is the training in method, not the training in substance, that counts. The study of law calls for strict objectivity in thought, a keen analysis of all the facts without preconception or prejudice, and a conclusion based solely on the implications of the evidence. That is precisely what a scientific education develops in a man, and it is unhappily what a training in the social studies often fails to develop. A good many college students, I fear, pursue their study of political and social problems in the spirit of the sophomore who came back to his room at noontime and said to his roommate: "D'you know, Bill, I made a hundred per cent in my work this morning?" "Did you?" said Bill in amazement. "Yea, bo," was the reply, "I made fifty per cent in history, and fifty per cent in sociology." Far too much of our thinking is done on a fifty per cent basis.

Now there is no good reason why the study of political and economic problems should not be conducted with the same scientific thor-

oughness, and the same rigid objectivity that characterizes our analysis of the facts of nature. Surely the student of government and of economics has a sufficiently vast laboratory at his disposal. The whole world, in fact, is one gigantic workshop of political and social experimentation, a laboratory that is working night and day. Everywhere, in plain view beneath our very eyes, this process of experimentation with new governmental forms and devices is going on, day after day, in ceaseless round. Every theory and suggestion that the human mind can devise is being given a trial somewhere, and all of it at the public expense. The astronomer who sits in his observatory has seen no such dramatic and varied panorama of change as has passed beneath the naked eye of the political observer during the past ten years. During this short interval we have seen proud empires pass away, new republics arise overnight, new constitutions appear, new and strange parliaments assemble, proletarians mount thrones, new social orders emerge, new and fantastic devices commence to function; we have seen a league of nations born to bring peace on earth, while a great soviet commonwealth flames like a red sunrise against the eastern sky. What strange constellations we have seen from our terrestrial observatory! And do we known the causes, processes, and significance of it all? Only to a very slight extent. We are as unscientific in the observation and study of these terrestrial phenomena as was the astronomer when he saw a conjunction of the planets in the days of Aristotle.

The student of government, in other words, is provided with an incomparable laboratory but lacks a technique of investigation. He is convinced that there are principles and laws in politics as in physics — principles and laws of politics that are just as eternal and inexorable as the laws of nature; but just what they are, and how they function, he does not know, nor is he making much headway in the direction of finding out. This is mainly because a democratic environment is altogether unfavorable to the dispassionate, impartial, and scientific study of political phenomena. Every adult American is an expert in matters of government, or thinks that he is. In the realm of politics he believes that all ideas are created free and equal. The science of physics does not disdain its obligations to Newton, Faraday, and Einstein. But the science of politics, as the politician understands it, owes nothing to Aristotle, Locke, or Bentham. It had its origin in the Declaration of Independence, and has made its chief development in the congressional district where the politician himself lives. What would be thought of the scientist who insisted on ignoring

every experiment, every contribution to science made anywhere outside the bounds of the United States? He would not deserve the name of a scientist. Yet that is what our statesmen do, most of them. Their horizon ends at the water's edge. What other countries are doing they neither know nor care. There are exceptions, of course, but they are as rare as the politician who would rather be right than be reëlected.

As a people we quite frankly admit that we have much to learn from other countries in the fields of art, literature, and music, in poetry and the drama, in science and in education — but nothing at all to learn in the art of government! All our political institutions and methods, of whatsoever sort, we hold to be the best on earth, models for the rest of the world to copy. But the rest of the world, it seems, does not look upon them with the same adulation. During the past seven years at least a dozen countries of Europe have adopted new constitutions and have set up new governments of a republican type — Germany, Austria, Poland, Czecho-slovakia, and so on. We have even seen what the world had waited long to see, namely, the Irish people constructing a government of their own. Now it may interest you to hear me say that despite our monumental power and prosperity, despite our world leadership, despite our exalted opinion of ourselves politically, not one of these countries has seen fit to adopt a single important device or method drawn from the governmental practice of the United States. One and all of them, having studied our political system in all its bearings, decided that there was nothing in it worth copying. Even Ireland did not deign to accord us the flattery of imitation in a single particular — and that was the most unkindest cut of all. The new constitution of the Irish Free State draws a good deal from England, from Canada, and even from Switzerland; but nothing at all from us. I am not justifying the action of these various countries; I am merely calling attention to what seems to be an interesting and significant fact.

Experience and experiment ought to be our best teachers in government as in every other field of human activity; but our legislators sometimes pay astonishingly little heed to either. Take the matter of taxation, for example. It is among the oldest of governmental activities. There have been taxes since the beginning of time. We have tried during the past five thousand years every conceivable plan of taking money from the pockets of the people and putting it into the coffers of the State. The world has tried every possible form of tax, under almost every conceivable set of conditions; it has accumulated

a vast amount of experience in this field, yet how much enlightenment do the makers of our tax laws get, or try to get, from this long and varied series of experiments? Very little, I am afraid. To the average legislator of our day the science of taxation has only one principle, to wit, that you should pluck your goose in such a way as to cause the least amount of loud squawking. Any tax, he thinks, is a good tax if it does not stir up too much political resentment. Hence it is that the most popular tax with the politicians is the inheritance tax, the tax on the estates of dead men, — for dead men have no votes and can raise no outcry. It is not without significance that the only tax which is levied both by the Federal Government and by all the States with one exception, is this inheritance tax. Florida, I think, is the only State that does not have an inheritance tax; and the reason, I take it, is that in Florida they count on getting your money away from you before you die.

I have heard it said that four fifths of the experiments which the scientist undertakes turn out to be failures, — and this in spite of the great care which the scientist exercises. How very much larger must be the percentage of failures in our governmental experiments, where infinitely less caution is exercised and so little heed paid to the errors of the past. In the field of politics, however, we rarely admit that anything is a failure; we conceal the realities by an appeal to our national pride or civic patriotism. The government of our American cities, for example, has been, and still is, replete with failures that we do not have the candor to acknowledge. There is not a single American city, from Portland, Oregon, to Portland, Maine, that does not claim to be the best-governed and the most efficiently administered community under heaven. It matters not how high its tax rate or how wasteful its expenditures, how improvident its borrowing or how inharmonious its administrative authorities; it matters not how faulty its administration may be when judged by any objective test — you will always find the same assertion that everything is a great success. Is it not an amazing thing that the scientist, using scientific methods, should admit eighty per cent failure, while the politician, using methods which are often pure guesswork, should claim a hundred per cent perfection? It is the difference between science and democracy. Incidentally there is one other difference, namely, that when the scientist foozles an experiment he is merely out of pocket himself, but when the politicians do it the people have to foot the bills. When you and I invent a joke it does nobody any harm; but when Congress makes a joke it becomes the law of the land. It is a highly expensive variety of humor.

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A democracy is not governed by the methods of science or reason, but largely by formulas and emotionalism. "Few ideas are correct ones," said the cynical old parliamentarian in one of Disraeli's novels; "but *with words we govern men.*" That is the truth, even in the United States. It is mainly with words, not with ideas, that we are trying to govern one hundred million people. The beacon lights of American politics are a series of formulas, slogans, and shibboleths. "All men are created free and equal." "Government must rest on the consent of the governed." "No taxation without representation." "A government of laws, not of men." "Every man has a right to hold public office." "The executive and legislative branches of the government should be kept separate." "The office should seek the man." "Freedom of speech." "Avoid entangling alliances." "Political parties are groups of voters who think alike." And so on through a long list of credal phrases. These formulas have all the sanctity of gospel in the popular mind. They have become American institutions, like the spoils system, the gerrymander, Tammany Hall, and the pork barrel. They are the bromides with which we put our reason and our common sense to sleep. Together they form a sort of political fundamentalism, to be accepted on faith like the first chapter of Genesis.

But if you proceed to examine these formulas in the light of the facts, as a scientist would scrutinize any generalization in chemistry, physics, or biology, you will find that some of them are not self-evident truths by any means. Some of them never were true; they are merely perversions of history which have become enshrined in the literature of patriotism. Take the stock phrase about "entangling alliances," for example, — a formula which has had an enormous influence on the foreign policy of the United States. I have heard this expression attributed to George Washington hundreds of times; in public discussions, in sermons, in newspaper editorials, even in the college classroom. The impression that the Father of his Country advised against alliances of all sorts and under any circumstances has been so widely accepted by the public mind, and has been so authoritatively transmitted from one generation to another, that it seems almost to have become a biological inheritance. It is one of our mental stereotypes that nothing, apparently, can efface. Yet even a superficial reading of the Farewell Address will demonstrate to you that Washington never promulgated any such doctrine as is so universally ascribed to him, but that on the contrary he explicitly advised his countrymen to enter into alliances with foreign countries if ever the

urgent desirability of so doing should arise by reason of extraordinary emergencies.

Mark you, I am not arguing for American participation in the affairs of Europe at the present time. I am not urging, even by implication, that the United States should join the League of Nations, or adhere to the World Court, or accept the Geneva Protocol. I am merely contending that we should not put into the mouth of an illustrious patriot words that he did not say or attribute to him ideas that never entered his head. No one among the Fathers of the Republic desired that the country should be governed by the graveyards. This nation, as Jefferson once said, "should always belong to the living generation," and not to generations that are past and gone. That was the philosophy of the men who coined the phrases which have now become our creed. They were themselves revolutionaries. They had not hesitated to break with the past. They expected that posterity would use its brains and do likewise if ever the occasion should so demand.

It is sometimes said that the scientist renders a great service to mankind by the discovery of new ideas. But it seems to me that he renders an even greater service by exploding some of the old ones. In the realm of practical politics the chief deterrent to progress is our bondage to principles and devices which are often unsound, inapplicable, or unworkable. The idea that any able-bodied citizen is competent to hold public office, irrespective of his own abilities or experience, is one that works incalculable harm to the efficiency of democratic government. In estimating the scientific aptitude or the industrial capacity of the individual citizen we are a sensible, modest people, but when it comes to evaluating the political and administrative abilities of the ordinary man we throw both sense and modesty to the winds. Were I to go out upon the street this afternoon and say to the first man I meet, "Here, you, make me a pair of shoes," he would look at me in amazement and reply, "You're mistaken, Sir, I'm not a shoemaker; I don't know the first thing about making shoes; go to a shoemaker." "Oh, that's all right," I would say, "all men are equal in this community; you are just as good as any other citizen; you are entitled by the constitution, etc." He would probably wonder how I escaped from the psychopathic ward.

But suppose this same man in the street were asked to become city manager of Pasadena. Would he display any such modesty or reluctance? Not a bit of it. He would throw out his chest proudly and answer, "I'm your man." Then he would call in the reporters, shake

his finger wisely at them and say: "I'm going to put this city's business on an efficiency basis, reduce taxes, and make everybody happy." It is the old story. Only an expert is competent to make shoes, or put the plumbing in your house, or even to cut your hair; but any one, anywhere, at any time, feels himself competent to perform the far more difficult task of efficiently governing his fellow men.

Under the circumstances we have made an extraordinary success of democratic government in this country. We have abundant reason to be proud of our national constitution, the finest piece of statesmanship ever evolved by the handiwork of man. We have established and maintained the world's greatest and most successful experiment in federal republicanism. In no other country is democracy so well and firmly established as here. Yet this very element of success carries its obligations. It means that we must redouble our efforts to preserve and improve what we have. For it is a law of both nature and politics that what man does not change for the better, time will inexorably change for the worse. Even democracy has its dangers. A democracy gives the ballot to every adult citizen, yet the ballot is potentially the most dangerous weapon that can be put into unthinking hands. As a weapon of vindictiveness, oppression, and nation-wide folly there is, potentially, none other to equal it. That is why it has been said, and with grim truth, that we are to-day engaged in a race between education and disaster, between the rule of reason and the misrule of emotionalism. In this race the institutions of higher education are the ones on which we must most heavily rely.

It is a big task, this task of trying to clear the cobwebs from the nation's mind. It is made an infinitely bigger task by the fact that when you want to enlighten a young man you usually have to begin with his grandfather. But I am enough of an optimist to believe that it can and will be done. There is no reason why institutions of education should feel discouraged at what they have been able to accomplish in leavening the whole lump. A few years ago the greatest and most discriminating student of American political institutions, the late Lord Bryce, wrote as follows:

"Political opinion is being better instructed in the United States to-day than in any country of Continental Europe. A knowledge of the institutions of the country is more widely diffused among the people." This has been partly due, Lord Bryce declared, "to the practice of local self government, but also in part, to the influence of college teaching." "One of the most hopeful and significant fea-

tures of American life," he concluded, "is the prominence of educated men in all the higher forms of political activity."

The college graduates of the United States form less than one per cent of the population. Yet they hold more than fifty per cent of all the key positions in the public service. One per cent is a very small fraction; but let us be of good courage, for it is righteousness not numbers that count. You will remember that once upon a time there was an ancient city doomed to destruction, and ten righteous men would have saved it. In America we have placed our trust in education, and it is a trust which will not prove to have been placed in vain.

WHEN OLD MEN DREAM DREAMS[1]

By JULIAN LOWELL COOLIDGE, '95

ONE of the commonest ideas of students, whether in school or in college, is that there is something very interesting, not to say exciting, about a Faculty meeting. How often have I heard pupils express a great longing to be present at such a séance. Their idea would be to be concealed somewhere under a sofa, where they could hear all that was going on without being observed, imagining that the wise ones would discuss their friends one by one, pointing out the annoying shortcomings of each and then laying special stress on their own unappreciated virtues.

I have been to a good many Faculty meetings in the course of an ill-spent life, and they are very little like that. For the most part they are very dull. The subjects taken up are not thrilling and the method of discussing them is often wandering. You will not be surprised to hear, therefore, that at a recent meeting of the Harvard Faculty, on a warm afternoon, my head nodded and nodded, until finally it came down to the table before me and my eyes closed. I awoke with a start, and at first had the impression that the meeting was over and that I was locked in University Hall for the night; but I presently saw that, although there was nobody in my part of the room, the President was still in his accustomed place, and was seated with six other persons at the great, round mahogany table where he always is found. The President was saying: "I have called you here, my friends, to get your

[1] An address delivered at Anniversary, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, June 3, 1925. Thanks are due to the St. Paul's School *Alumni Horæ*, for permission to reprint.

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advice. The problems of university administration, the problems of higher and secondary education have become so numerous and so baffling that even the most confident of us are beginning to lose faith in our ability to meet them. I have called you here as men who have the best educational thought of all ages, to ask you for your aid and counsel. Plato, first and noblest of philosophers, what word have you for us in the present crisis?"

You may think that I was surprised to hear Plato called upon to speak, but I was not, because nothing surprises me very much at a meeting of the Harvard Faculty. I was, however, very much interested to see what he looked like and to hear what he would say. The first impression was favorable. He seemed elderly and kindly and not at all dogmatic. "I feel greatly honored," said he, "that you should ask my advice, but very doubtful of your wisdom in doing so, for I know nothing out of my personal experience of what your problems may be. I know nothing of your higher education — I know nothing of universities — for there were no universities in Athens — the Academy where I taught was nothing but a simple school. We had practically no rules. It is true that we had written over the door, 'Let none ignorant of geometry presume to enter here,' but that was only a specific statement of our one absolute requirement that all who came should be earnest seekers for the truth. The one object of the Academy was to seek out the truth. Athens was a city of free men. We believed that the highest exercise of a free man was to study the truth and to learn it and to that one end our school was devoted. I wonder if some of the difficulties of which you complain do not arise from your having forgotten this fact. I wonder if you are not troubled because secondary and lesser objects have been allowed to force themselves in. I wonder if there is not a loss of power both on the part of teacher and student because their strength and energy are dissipated upon minor matters, while the one great end of education — the study and mastery of the truth — is lost to sight. My word to you would be, 'Simplify your life and your aims. Go back to first principles. Go back to a condition where the search for truth and beauty is the one object of your endeavor.' Do this and it will be well with you."

"Plato's words are very deep and his message of lasting significance," said the President, "but I feel that there are other sides to the question which must be discussed. William Rainey Harper, you were the first President of the University of Chicago — you created that University from nothing. You saw all the complexities of the modern

university problem and you met them in triumphant fashion. What word have you for us to-day?"

A brisk, alert man was Harper, whose appearance betrayed the fact that he was a remarkable executive, while concealing his quality as an outstanding Hebrew scholar. "I agree," said he, "that the question is more complicated than it appears to Plato and that other aspects must be taken into account to-day. Our idea in Chicago and my own personal fundamental idea is to stress the word 'university.' Whatever the origin of the term, what it means to-day is a place of universal intellectual appeal. In Plato's time it was enough for a school to devote itself to philosophy and literature and geometry. In the Middle Ages the seven liberal arts were the basis of non-technical education — theology, law, and medicine were the only higher studies. To-day all that is changed. The university is the prophet of Democracy, its spokesman and connecting medium with the whole world of thought. Every form of serious intellectual effort — every form of intellectual ambition — must be fostered at the university. This idea was never put better than by Ezra Cornell, when he said: 'I wish to found a school where any one can study any thing.' Such was our idea in Chicago also and we stuck to it consistently. We founded a School of Theology and a Theological Review, as theology has always been one of the highest interests of mankind. But we also founded a Correspondence School, that those who were unable to reside at the University might still profit by our teaching. We brought from Germany Hermann von Holst, the greatest living historian of our country; and from Harvard Paul Shorey, the most brilliant classical student of the generation, to be heads of our Historical and Classical Departments. But we also founded a School of Journalism, and a School of Commerce, because we believed that the expression of public opinion and the transaction of commercial affairs were vital to Society. We started a Department for Physics under Michelson, an incomparable experimenter; and in Mathematics Eliakim Moore collected as distinguished a body of mathematicians as had ever been drawn together in America up to that time. But we also appointed Alonzo Stagg, one of the greatest athletes who ever went to Yale, to take charge of our physical education. We believed that a well-regulated interest in physical exercise and healthy sport was necessary to the training of the young men of our time. And now I say to you, you must follow in the same spirit. You must be hospitable to all new ideas. You must put the university in the forefront of all the interests of your time. This do

and your young men shall feel that so far from being occupied with dead issues, the university has a vital interest in all that interests them and all that makes for progress. This do and you shall prosper."

"It takes some mental agility," said the President, "to reconcile the ideas of Plato and of Harper. There is a great gap in time between them. I wonder if we can bridge that by seeking help from one who lived midway between these two leaders. Pierre Abelard, you were the greatest teacher of the Middle Ages, if not the greatest teacher of all time. From your inspiration flowed the establishment of mediæval philosophy and the foundation of the mediæval universities. What word have you for us to-day?"

I was much interested to see Abelard and was not surprised to find him a tall, dark man, with flashing eyes and a vibrant voice. His speech was rapid and his tone perfectly self-confident. "I am glad to give what advice I can," said he, "because my feelings are strong and, although I lived before the time of those great universities which sprang up in the next century, I do not think that is important in discussing fundamental questions. You have referred to me, sir, as perhaps the greatest teacher of all time. I certainly cannot claim any such distinction, but a teacher I was, and primarily a teacher. I was a rhetorician, I was a philosopher, I was a theologian, but first, last, and always, my greatest endeavor, my highest purpose, was to teach. When I taught in the School of Mont Sainte Geneviève, and later in the Cathedral School of Notre Dame, pupils flocked to me, not from Paris, not from France, but from all Europe. There were times when five thousand young men were assembled to hear my words. Later, after my calamities, when I was exiled near Troyes, they found me out and flocked to me. They filled the inns, they filled the houses, they lived in tents or the rudest of huts, just in order to be near me and to learn from my lips, and that was because I was a teacher, and that is what they will always do for a teacher. I believe that young men now are like the young men of that time — that under a mask of indifference they have a passionate desire to be taught, and that the center of a university and the center of a school is in the individual teacher. I would say to those who have charge of universities and schools that nothing else compares in importance with the problem of getting the best possible teachers for these who are under your care; and I would say to those who are students, whether in school or college, this: 'You will presently forget the details and most of the substance of every last subject that you study, but if you will seek out great teachers and

studiously try to learn from them, you will derive a lasting benefit which nothing can take away.'"

"Certainly," said the President, "the Middle Ages have a great word for us here. I would hear from them further. Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, you inaugurated the system of residential colleges, which has been the distinguishing feature of Oxford and Cambridge and, in a lesser degree, of other places. Have you no helpful word which you can add to what has been said?"

There was nothing very striking about Walter de Merton. He looked like a prosperous cleric and had a benevolent and well-satisfied air. "I am very glad," said he, "to say a word to-day, especially after Pierre Abelard, for, though I never saw him, I saw the results of his work. I knew the University of Paris, which sprang up more or less as a result of the impulse of his teaching. I knew the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and I was familiar with what went on in the Universities of Italy and Spain. I saw that, in spite of the fine zeal for learning which such men as Abelard could give to their pupils, on the whole the great majority of young men were very far, indeed, from living the lives which their teachers wished them to live and from really deriving the benefit which their teachers imagined they obtained. Let me tell you what their contemporaries thought of them. It was said of the students in Paris that 'they wrangled and disputed, not merely about various sects, or about some discussions, but the differences between the countries also caused dissensions, hatreds, and violent animosities among them, and they impudently uttered all kinds of affronts and insults against one another. They affirmed that the English were drunkards and had tails, the sons of France proud, effeminate, and carefully adorned like women. They said the Germans were furious and obscene at their feasts, the Normans vain and boastful, the Poitevins traitorous and always adventurous. The Burgundians they considered vulgar and stupid. The Bretons were reputed to be fickle and changeable, and were often reproached with the death of Arthur. The Lombards were called avaricious, vicious, and cowardly; the Romans seditious, turbulent, and slanderous; the Sicilians tyrannical and cruel; the inhabitants of Brabant men of blood, incendiaries, brigands, and ravishers; the Flemish fickle, prodigal, gluttonous, yielding as butter, slothful; after such insults from words they often came to blows. Many of them go about the streets armed, attacking citizens, breaking into houses, abusing women. They quarrel among themselves over dogs, women, or what not, slashing off one

another's fingers with their swords, or with only knives in their hands, and nothing to protect their tonsured pates, run into conflicts from which armed knights would hold back. Their compatriots come to their aid and soon whole nations are involved in the fray.' That was the life of students that I knew. I was convinced that the conditions under which they lived destroyed almost entirely the objects for which the universities existed. Until those conditions were changed, the universities would never fulfill their proper function. It seemed to me that a great part of a young man's education must come, not from what he heard in class, not from what he read in books, but through his contact with others, principally others of his own age. And so I formed the idea of a community of teachers and pupils living together, eating together, having all of their activities and interests in common; I wished to take them away from the distractions of the outside world, and give them a chance to develop during the formative years under the best possible conditions. That was my idea in founding the college that bears my name — that is the idea of those Oxford and Cambridge colleges, which I believe have solved the question of student life better than it has ever been solved elsewhere. The reproach is sometimes made that such a method is monastic, removing young men from the interests and struggles of the world of their time, creating a lack of sympathy between them and their fellows. I do not think that that reproach is well founded. I think that the period of school life and the period of university life should be a period of preparing specialists, specialists in the highest things of the mind and the spirit. He who would study art should not stay in the noisy marts of commerce, but go to Italy or to Greece. He who would study science must live where he can observe, and experiment and reflect. He who would have a liberal education must live under liberal conditions, that his spirit may grow and expand, and I will say to you who are in charge of schools and of colleges, look for great teachers as Abelard has said, but look well to the living and social conditions of those who are with you, for the influence of these will be vital."

"It is always well to hear from Oxford," said the President. "Let us have another word from there. Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol, your name was a household word through the later Victorian era. You knew colleges and universities intimately. What will you add to the words that we have heard to-day?"

There was a singular contrast between Jowett and those who preceded him. He was a stout, florid, little old man, with a fringe of white

whiskers, a squeaky voice and a sarcastic manner that I could not possibly reproduce. "I have been very much surprised," said he, "to hear all that has been said to-day. It has seemed to me so utterly and entirely wide of the mark. Abelard tells us that we need great teachers. Everybody knows that. Walter de Merton talks about the importance of proper living conditions. There is nothing original in any such idea. What President Harper meant I do not in the least know. I won't say it was Greek to me, for I understand Greek a great deal better than I understand President Harper. As for Plato, if he had put as much nonsense into his 'Republic' as he did in what he said to-day I should not have given years of my life to translating the book. All of these people said this, that, and the other of the schools and universities they knew, and never stopped to inquire what they were trying to accomplish anyway. How can you speak sensibly about the needs of the college until you know what is its aim? When I became Master of Balliol I asked myself in all seriousness, what is this college for, why cumbereth it the ground? That was at the time of the greatest expansion and prosperity of the British Empire. The sun never went down on the British Dominions. One fourth of the population of the world paid willing or unwilling allegiance to the British flag. The majority of these were people of low civilization, incapable of self-government, whose welfare depended on nothing so much as the intelligence, honesty, and zeal of the British officials set over them. And I saw at once that the one primary object of a college, university, and indeed the school, was to train able and efficient servants to the Queen. Now, I wonder if the conditions in your country to-day are not the same. You are not a world empire; the number of subject peoples depending on you is comparatively restricted, but you are the richest, most powerful, and most influential country on this planet at this time. Are you satisfied completely with the way that you are governed? Is local and municipal administration all that you wish it were? Is the administration of criminal justice swift and sure, unswayed by sentimentality? Are you satisfied that there should be as many homicides in one year in Chicago as in all Great Britain? Is your great Democracy a triumphant demonstration that a large body of people always govern themselves well? And if it is not, what do you need more than an intelligent class of university-trained men to be the servants, not of the Queen, but of the people?"

"Now," said the President, "we will have one word more. John Harvard, this now ancient seat of learning was founded as a result of

your wisdom and foresight. Will you tell us what you really had in mind — what you really hoped for when you left your library and half of your fortune to found a college in this place?"

A charming impression Harvard made, with youthful appearance, a low voice, and a gentle, hesitant manner. "I feel very much out of place," said he, "in speaking in this company. Here we have Plato, the most inspiring philosopher of antiquity; Harper, great scholar and great administrator; Abelard, whom you have rightly called the greatest teacher of all time; Walter de Merton, whose genius is seen in the college system; and Jowett, wonderful Greek scholar, and father confessor of half of England of his time. Who am I, humble pastor of a small flock, to speak in such a company? You have asked what I was trying to do in founding the college — what I had in mind. That was perfectly simple. I wished to establish a school to train missionaries. On the one hand, I saw our New England congregations dependent in every way on those who taught them the Word. I feared to see an ignorant congregation in the churches when our present ministers were laid in dust. And then I saw that we were at the very fringe of a vast continent, peopled with we knew not how many thousands of ignorant savages who knew not the light of the Gospel nor the words of salvation, and I wished to found a college to train missionaries. Now, in spite of all the weighty words that have been said, I still think that perhaps my purpose was the right one, and that the highest object of a school and of a university is just that — to train missionaries. Surely, the need is no less than it was then; surely, the world is still far from being completely won to Christ. But I think to-day we can understand the word 'missionary' in a wider sense than I then saw. We need not only missionaries to the heathen and to the poor, but missionaries to that great bulk of people whom we call the Democracy. We need not only missionaries of the Christian religion, but missionaries of all the great works of the intellect and of the spirit, all the conquests of our civilization. What are the relations of man to man to-day? What is the basis of society? What are international relations like? Are these based upon sympathy, and imagination and tolerance? or based on group selfishness, race prejudice, and mistrust? And if we are to reach a better condition, it must be the educated man who shall show the way. What are the relations of employer and employee? Do they meet frankly and openly as honest men and fellow Christians, seeking the same end? Or do they treat one another with obvious hostility and distrust? And if we are to have

the better way, this must come through the efforts of those who, by their education and ideals, have learned to grasp both the economic and ethical sides of the social question. This land to-day is covered with libraries, but do the people read only the worth-while books that there are therein, or does much of their effort go into periodical publications, a minority of which are of lasting importance, a large part of which are harmless, but utterly lacking in permanent value, and a considerable residue positively vicious in their influence? Now, no civilization is complete which does not appreciate the fundamental importance of good books. From whom shall the people learn this if it be not from the men of university education? What is the public standard in art? Is the drama on as high a plane to-day as it was in the time of the Greeks? Are music and poetry generally appreciated? All these things must depend upon the influence of educated men. I most heartily agree with Jowett that the college men must take a vital part in political life, but I think that he sees the question too narrowly and that their broadening influence is vitally important in every part of our social system. And finally, do not forget that the last thing a missionary should do is to missionize, and that the last thing he should feel is that he is a superior being, made of different clay from others. A missionary should be one thing and one thing only — a Lucifer and light-bearer. He should be one who, at a stage of his life, had seen a great light and lit his own torch thereat, and bears that torch forth 'to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, and to guide our feet into the way of Peace.'"

"A BOOK FOR A RAINY DAY"

By SAMUEL M. SCOTT, '86

THE authors of "The Tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen," describing the work done by their predecessors in the Valley of the Kings, pay worthy tribute to the versatile Italian, Belzoni, who in 1815 was the first to carry on excavations on a large scale, and add: "We happened recently upon a reference to him in his pre-Egyptian days, in one of 'Rainy Day' Smith's books of reminiscences, where the author describes how he was carried round the stage, with a group of other people, by the 'Strong man' Belzoni." Probably very few of Mr. Howard Carter's innumerable readers paused at this point to ask themselves who this particular Smith might be, and what he had done

to suggest so extraordinary a nickname; yet John Thomas Smith was, and indeed still continues to be, a very interesting person.

By a perplexing coincidence, a number of British artists who gained distinction in various branches during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have the name John Smith. The first of these was a mezzotint engraver (1652–1742), whose plates after Kneller are well known to collectors. He is particularly interesting as the contemporary, and probably fellow student, of Peter Pelham who, as Mr. A. M. Hind tells us, "migrated and settled in Boston in 1726, and his portrait of the *Rev. Cotton Mather* (of 1727) is probably the first mezzotint produced on American soil. In his more famous stepson, the painter John Singleton Copley, the direction of migration was reversed." John Raphael Smith (1752–1812), widely celebrated for his engravings after Reynolds, was sufficiently distinguished by his middle name. Another John, water-colorist (1749–1831), was known as "Warwick" Smith because he had accompanied the Earl of that name as draftsman during his travels in Greece. And lastly our John Thomas (1766–1833), a man of many accomplishments, generally called "Antiquity" Smith; for, as we shall see later on, "Rainy Day" was necessarily a posthumous attribute.

The son of a sculptor who carved for Nollekens, John Thomas studied in the Royal Academy schools, became in turn etcher, engraver, portrait painter, and drawing teacher, and, in addition, wrote several books: "Nollekens and His Times," recently resurrected owing to the interest awakened by the publication of Farington's Diary; "My laborious work entitled 'Antiquities of Westminster'" (1807), whence the nickname "Antiquity"; a book on the most remarkable "London Beggars," "with biographical sketches of each character, by which publication I gained more money than by all my antiquarian labours united"; and, finally, "A Book for a Rainy Day, or Recollections of the Events of the Last Sixty-Six Years." From this little book of "scattered biographical papers, which I have considerably augmented with a variety of subjects, arranged chronologically, according to the years of my life," we shall humbly assist the author to tell a portion of his own story. He concludes his brief preface with two quotations that could not have been more happily and revealingly chosen: "Dr. Johnson has said: 'All knowledge is of itself of some value. There is nothing so minute or inconsiderable, that I would not rather know, than not.' Lord Orrery in a letter to Dr. Birch makes the following observation, 'I look upon anecdotes as

debts due to the public, which every man, when he has that kind of cash by him, ought to pay.'"

There is a smack of Tristram Shandy about his first adventure in life. "My father informed me that in the evening of the 23rd June, 1766, my mother, on returning from a visit to her brother Mr. Edward Tarr (a convivial glass-grinder of Seven Dials, who had for upwards of fifty years worn a green velvet cap), became so seriously indisposed that she most strenuously requested him to allow her to return home in a hackney-coach, whilst he went to Jermyn Street for Dr. Hunter. Upon that gentleman's arrival at my father's door, No. 7 in Great Portland Street, Marylebone, he assisted the nurse in conveying my mother and myself to her chamber. Although I dare not presume to suppose that the vehicle in which I was born had been the equipage of the great John, Duke of Marlborough, or Sarah his Duchess, at all events I probably may be correct in the conjecture that the hack was in some degree similar to those introduced by Kip, in his plates for Strype's edition of Stowe. . . . My parents, after a fireside debate, agreed that I should have two Christian names, John, after my grandfather, a Shropshire clothier, whose bust, modelled by my father, was one of the first publicly exhibited by the associated artists before the establishment of the Royal Academy; and Thomas, to the honour of my family, in remembrance of my great-uncle, Admiral Smith, better known under the appellation of 'Tom of ten thousand,' of whom I have a spirited half-length portrait painted by the celebrated Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, previous to his visiting Rome, from which picture there is an excellent engraving in mezzotinto, by Faber." Our author modestly refrains from explaining how his gallant uncle came by his sobriquet, but from another source we learn that it was due to his having, "when a lieutenant in 1730, compelled a French ship in Plymouth Sound to lower her topsails and fire a salute."

There were health fads in those days as in all others. "My dear mother's declining state of health urged my father to consult Dr. Armstrong, who recommended her to rise early and take milk at the cow-house. I was her companion. When we had crossed the New Road . . . a little beyond a nest of small houses was another turnstile opening also into fields over which we walked to the 'Jews-Harp House, Tavern and Tea Gardens.' It consisted of a large upper room, ascended by an outside staircase, for accommodation of the company on ball nights; and in this room large parties dined. At the south front of these premises was a large semi-circular enclosure with boxes

for tea and ale-drinkers, guarded by deal board soldiers between every box painted in proper colours. In the centre of this opening were tables and seats placed for the smokers. On the eastern side of the house was a trap-ball ground; the western side served for a Tennis hall; there were also public and private skittle-grounds. . . . On the south of the tea-gardens, a number of summer houses and gardens, fitted up in truest cockney taste, for on many of the castellated edifices wooden cannons were placed" (not unlike Mr. Wemmick's suburban snuggery), "and at the entrance of each domain of about a twentieth part of an acre the old inscription of 'Steel traps and spring guns *all over* these grounds,' with an N.B., 'dogs trespassing will be shot.' In these rural retreats the tenant was usually seen on Sunday evening in a bright scarlet waistcoat, ruffled shirt, and silver shoe-buckles comfortably taking his tea with his family, honouring a Seven Dial friend with a nod, on his peregrination to the famed wells of Kilburn. Willan's Farm, the extent of my mother's walk, stood at about a quarter of a mile south." Such was the summer outing of a prosperous London tradesman and his family before the days of tourists, trippers, and trotters, when George the Third was king.

Later on he is moved to say: "As few persons possess so retentive a memory as myself, I make no doubt that many will be pleased with my recollections of the state of Tottenham Court Road at this time. . . . The ground behind the North-west end of Russell Street was occupied by a farm belonging to two old maiden sisters of the name of Capper. They wore riding-habits and men's hats; one rode an old gray mare, and it was her spiteful delight to ride with a large pair of shears after boys who were flying their kites, purposely to cut their strings; the other sister's business was to seize the clothes of the lads who trespassed on their premises to bathe." Surely Miss Betsy Trotwood was distantly related to these determined sisters, and this little sketch is one of hundreds in which the people and the incidents give actuality to the characters and scenes of contemporary literature, both drama and fiction.

"I well remember when in my eighth year, my father's playfellow, Mr. Joseph Nollekens, leading me by the hand to the end of John Street to see the notorious terror of the King's highways, John Rann, commonly called 'Sixteen-string Jack,' on his way to execution at Tyburn, for robbing Dr. Bell, Chaplain of Princess Amelia, in Gunnersbury Lane. (It is pretty generally reported that the sixteen strings worn by this freebooter at his knees were in allusion to the

number of times he had been aquitted.) Rann was a smart fellow, a great favourite with a certain description of *ladies*, and had been coachman to Lord Sandwich. The malefactor's coat was a bright pea-green; he had an immense nosegay which he had received from the hand of one of the frail sisterhood, whose practice it was in those days to present flowers to their favourites from the steps of St. Sepulchre's Church, as the last token of what they called their attachment to the condemned, whose worldly accounts were generally brought to a close at Tyburn in consequence of their associating with abandoned characters. On our return home, Mr. Nollekens, stooping close to my ear, assured me that had his father-in-law Mr. Justice Welch been high constable, we could have walked all the way to Tyburn by the side of the cart."

In spite of his crude notions of child culture, poor Nollekens knew well how to entertain a boy, but on the whole, the mother was perhaps a safer companion. "One Sunday morning my mother allowed me, before we entered the little church in High Street, Marylebone, to stand to see the young gentlemen of Mr. Fountayne's boarding school cross the road, while the bell was chiming for sacred duties. I remember well the summer's sun shone with full refulgence at the time, and my youthful eyes were dazzled with the various colours of the dresses of the youths, who walked two and two, some in pea-green, others sky-blue, and several in the brightest scarlet; many of them wore gold-laced hats, while the flowing locks of others, at that time allowed to remain uncut at schools, fell over their shoulders. To the best of my recollection the scholars amounted to about one hundred."

While yet an art student, a trifling event gave a decided bent to his taste and had a determining influence upon his subsequent career. "Mr. West, to whom I had sat for the head of St. John in his picture of the Last Supper for the Altar of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, frequently engaged me to bid for him at auctions, an honour also occasionally conferred on me for similar services by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It was during one of these commissions in this year (1784) that the late Richard Wyatt, Esq., noticed me; he was then starting as a collector of pictures, prints and drawings. That gentleman kindly invited me to his house, and not only introduced me to his amiable family, but to his most intimate neighbours." He then proceeds to describe the auction rooms of the period, and gives us exceedingly vivid thumb-nail sketches of the odd characters who frequented them. "I shall now close this list by observing that my early friend and

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fellow pupil Rowlandson, who had frequently made drawings of Hutchins and his print auctions, has produced a most spirited etching, in which not only many of the above described characters are introduced, but also most of the print sellers of the day."

For many years Smith cheerfully went through the drudgery incidental to the life of a working artist, preparing plates for illustrated books, making sketches for collectors and endeavoring to paint satisfactory portraits for very unsatisfactory citizens. The Duke of Roxburgh, who "had an attachment to the portraits of malefactors," once commissioned him to make a drawing of Governor Wall who was to be hanged the next day. With great difficulty he gained admission to the prison, and his account of the execution — too long to quote — is one of the most graphic and impressive passages in the book. In presence of the condemned man, the young artist was quite unnerved. "The prisoner entered. He was death's counterfeit, tall, shrivelled, and pale; and his soul shot so piercingly through the port holes of his head that the first glance of him nearly petrified me. I said in my heart, putting my pencil in my pocket, God forbid that I should disturb thy last moments." The other spectators were less affected. "Through some informality the prisoner was not brought out so soon as the multitude expected; and it was this delay which occasioned a partial exultation from those who betted as to a reprieve, and not from any pleasure in seeing him executed." However, as soon as might be thereafter, he made a sketch "drawn by memory" which satisfied his patron.

At length in 1816, through the interest of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other friendly personages, Smith was made Keeper of the Print Room of the British Museum, "an appointment which, I hope, I have held with no small benefit to that National Institution, and with credit to myself." Certainly no one ever received an appointment more completely to his taste. In addition to his professional training, he had all his life long been developing himself temperamentally for such a post. What he calls his "organ of inquisitiveness" had taken him among all classes of society — the Belzoni episode was typical of many adventures — and what we prefer to call a kindly, sympathetic curiosity, at once appealing and compelling, won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact and drew out the best that was in them. He was familiar with all the queer corners and quaint characters of London, and his knowledge of little things was infinite. Throughout the book we find brief fashion notes that seem trifling and

irrelevant: "The ladies this year wore half a flat hat as an eye shade." "My mother also remarked that when ladies walked out they carried nosegays in their hands and wore three immense lace ruffle cuffs on each elbow." "Ladies appeared for the first time (1778) in riding-habits of men's cloth, only descending to the feet; they also walked with whips like short canes, with a thong at the end. The elderly ladies continue to wear galosches; fans were in general use" — and the like. But we see how he turned these items to account when he says: "In Capt. M. Laroon's 'Cries of London,' published by Tempest, there is a female entitled 'A Merry Milk Maid.' She is dancing with a small garland of plate upon her head, and from her dress I conclude that the Captain either made his drawing in the latter part of King William III's reign or at the commencement of that of Queen Anne."

On another occasion, in order to clear up the origin of the busby wig, he undertook "a most minute investigation of a regular series of English Portraits," and his account of this work, judiciously expanded, would make a fascinating and exhaustive essay on "Wigs and their wearers." "Of these perhaps the two last mentioned (Prior and Wycherley) were the most foppish in their wigs, particularly Wycherley from whom the sets of large and beautifully engraved combs of finest tortoise-shell are named. With these combs (which were carried in cases in their pockets) the wearers of wigs adjusted their curls, ruffled and entangled by the wind. I have somewhere read that Wycherley, who was esteemed one of the handsomest men of his day, was frequently seen standing in the pit of the theatre, combing and adjusting the curls of his wig while in lolling conversation with the first ladies of fashion in the boxes."

The pampered amateurs of our day little realize the difficulties that beset the path of the early water-colorists, who were obliged, not only to prepare their own pigments, but to hunt for the raw material thereof, as well. The first picture Smith exhibited at the Royal Academy was a chalk drawing of a picturesque old beech tree in Windsor Forest under which a woodman had built his hut. "One curious and interesting discovery resulted from the demolition of this venerable tree. The woodman, who had allowed the smoke from his peat-piled fire to pass through one of the hollow limbs of the tree for several years without sweeping it, had by accumulated incrustations produced a mass of the finest brown colour, resembling the present appearance of that used by Rembrandt, so much coveted by the English artists. The discovery was made by Mr. Paul Sandby, who

was fortunately passing at the time the timber was on the ground, who immediately secured a tolerable quantity to enable him to prove that the smoke from forest fuel, united with the heated branch of a hollow and aged beech, produced the finest bistre; his son, the present Mr. Sandby, gave me a lump of it which I presented to the late Sir George Beaumont." Alas, for the hopes of men! As we know, the beautiful bistre turned out to be a very fugitive and treacherous color.

Once established in the Print Room, where he remained until his death, "Friend Thomas," as he was playfully called on account of his Quaker extraction, led a very enviable existence. His duties were congenial; his authority was respected — as well it might be, for he can cite an old print to illustrate his narrative as readily as a merchant quotes the market. In company with his wife, or some like-minded friend, he made innumerable little excursions to the houses of distinguished collectors, where his unaffected geniality and frank enthusiasm must have made him a very welcome visitor. But he did not confine his affections to his chosen Muse. He collected autographs. We find him consorting much with literary men, Dr. Johnson among the number; and he was devoted to the Theatre. He seems to have known most of the Aristocracy of the Boards during the consulate of Davie Garrick and afterwards, and he has much of interest to tell about them all.

"Antiquity" or "Rainy Day" Smith died, after a few days' illness, on the 8th of March, 1833, at the age of sixty-seven. The following extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the conclusion of an obituary paragraph written with more feeling than is usually found in these perfunctory notices, will serve to round out this slight *auto ritratto* of the artist and connoisseur of a long century ago: "In short, he could be a very warm and sincere friend, and he will be greatly regretted by many who have enjoyed his good-humoured conversation and ever-amusing fund of anecdote; and particularly by the frequenters of the Print Room at the Museum where his unremitting attentions ensured him the regard and respect of some of the first characters in the country."

WAR WITHOUT END

By ALEXANDER McADIE, '85
A. Lawrence Rotch Professor of Meteorology

IN a recent number of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE the writer tried to describe the part played by weather in determining the outcome of the greatest sea-fight of all history, the battle of Jutland on the late afternoon of May 31, and the morning hours of June 1, 1916. The article was entitled "Victory versus Visibility"; and an effort was made to trace the influence of haze, fog, the smoke of battle and smoke screens directly upon the marksmanship of both navies, and indirectly upon the tactical formations of the fleets and the strategy of the engagement.

It will be remembered that King George (himself a sailor) hastened to Scapa Flow before the week ended; and, without any display of fuss and feathers, talked as a comrade with the assembled Captains of the Grand Fleet. He closed his remarks, after commending their courage and devotion to duty, with the statement that "*the weather had deprived them of a well-earned victory.*"

Concerning the battle of Jutland, years will pass before historians, naval critics, and partisans cease to argue. In both countries, and hardly less so in Germany than in Great Britain, there have been volumes of criticism; which is but a natural aftermath, since the result was indecisive. Many are the naval historians who have positive opinions as to how the battle should have been fought, and these are still engaged in fighting the battle on paper. Their views are entitled to a hearing; but should be accepted with reservation. Hindsight doubtless scans a broader horizon than foresight, yet we all know that in the affairs of life minor matters that seem to be of no importance at the time really determine the end. So in sea-fights. Concerning these minor matters the historian, not being present, remains blissfully ignorant.

There is no question but that in the main King George was right in referring to the weather as the controlling factor. If the visibility had been better, the firing would have been more accurate and deadly. The Germans, however, were the better marksmen, having superior range-finders. Visibility, such as it was, favored them at first. The question which remains unsolved is: "If visibility had increased, would the punishment inflicted on the Grand Fleet have been deadlier? The battle cruisers of the British were unmercifully punished; and it

is by no means certain that the battleships coming later into the fight would not also have fared badly, for German shells had an uncanny way of finding vulnerable spots in British ships.

Some of us think that the baffling fogs and mists of the North Sea aided rather than hindered. Reluctantly we are forced to believe that if the moral fibre of the German Admirals and Captains had only equaled that of the British, the story of Jutland would have been sad reading, not alone for the dwellers in the 'tight-little island' and their kinsmen in far-flung dominions; but also for a large and prosperous nation this side the Atlantic. Be that as it may, atmospheric conditions played their part in the battle. To the aërographer the problem is, "Will men ever be able to dissipate fog — and so control visibility?"

In another issue of this MAGAZINE, there was a discussion of the campaign at Gallipoli. There were many critical moments in that campaign of disaster. There were ten months of heroic endeavor and fruitless result following a day in February, when, had the weather remained propitious, the forts guarding the Dardanelles would have been taken easily by assault, with a minimum of loss.

On February 19, 1915, the fleet opened fire, not attempting to rush the passage, but, by heavy pounding and systematic clearing of mines, to advance gradually. The defending batteries were quickly silenced. Then bad weather stopped proceedings. The fleet stood out to sea. A week later, they again silenced the batteries, mines were cleared, and some of the ships made the inner passages. These indeed were critical moments; but their power for good was nullified by the absence of adequate landing forces to take and hold commanding positions. Again the weather forced the ships seaward. When at last the weather cleared, the Turkish Army in full and sufficient force held the heights and all key positions. After that, came tragedy.

We cannot escape the conclusion that storms then and later, especially the blizzards of November, were as effective as the stubborn resistance of the Turks. In truth, weather prevented the Allies from capturing Constantinople; blocked the joining of the Ægean, Marmora, and Black Seas, and left the Allies without the sorely needed channel of communication with Russia.

We need not now stop for other instances showing the importance of a knowledge of aërography in war; but turn at once to its rôle in time of peace.

About 4 P.M. September 2, 1925, "a thing of beauty," an airship

of graceful lines and silvery sheen, left her hangar at Lakehurst, New Jersey. Not inappropriately named "Daughter of the Stars" the United States Ship *Shenandoah* sped westward through the air. But at daylight she was only a twisted, broken mess of tangled wires, bent duraluminum girders, tattered covering, and punctured gas containers; these scattered over a farm in southeastern Ohio. Fourteen of the crew were killed and the others were dragged in mortal terror by the runaway remnant of this once graceful courser of the air ten miles farther west and then were dropped to earth battered and bruised.

An hour or so before encountering the squall which wrought destruction, lightning flashes were seen in the west. So far as known, the last surface weather map consulted by the airmen was that of the morning of September 2d. There appears to have been some misunderstanding or oversight in obtaining the latest available warnings of adverse weather conditions. A careful study of the type of atmospheric structure based on the 8 P.M. surface observations would unquestionably have led the aërographic officer aboard to advise the Commander that dangerous conditions might be encountered.

The trip was uneventful, even pleasant, for many hours. Concerts in Pittsburgh and Cleveland were clearly heard by radio and enjoyed by the crew. There is a midnight entry in the log: "Everything working fine."

Passing over Wheeling, the ship was greeted with whistles and bells and returned the salute by illuminating from stem to stern. Truly a daughter of the stars, a shining glory of the night, she rode resplendent overhead. At ten minutes past two, lightning flashes were seen directly ahead. The ship had, however, successfully dodged light thunderstorms on a former return trip from New England. The log entry at two-thirty is significant: "Storms northwest and southwest in the distance. Believe that we can ride them without trouble; and bear straight westward."

Within an hour the ship was tossing and pitching badly. With a hope of escaping, the course was changed. It was too late; and a wrong course taken, northwest instead of running free to the south. They were then in a zone of conflicting air currents, known to the aërographer as a region of discontinuities and consequently turbulence and tornadic fury.

At four-twenty it was decided to change course and steer south. It had become evident that bucking the wind was of no avail. The decision to change was wise, but made too late. Already it had be-

come a fight to the death. Unable to gain headway with all engines working, the ship quickly became unmanageable. Lightning flashes were now frequent, intense, and near. The airmen doubtless realized that they were dangerously close to the line of discontinuity, the line of conflict, where the struggle for supremacy rages between a warm, moisture-laden flow from the south and an opposing dry cold current from the northwest. Along this line, squalls suddenly spring into life, there are inrushes and outrushes; and whirling masses of cloud dance madly. With skill and courage the sailors of the skies tried to steer clear of the aërial maelstroms. They could not control their ship. A violent uprush carried her like a leaf in its wild embrace a thousand feet in a few seconds, then threw it aside torn and tattered to be caught in a current rushing earthward like an avalanche. Jerked relentlessly from side to side, the cars were wrenched from the main envelope.

The last entry in the log, made shortly before five o'clock, "Wind increasing," spells doom.

So ends the story of the *Shenandoah's* struggle with the squall.

One naturally asks, "Shall we then ever be able to navigate the air with safety?" "Is there not a constant element of danger?" The answer is, "The element of danger exists also in travel by sea and to the stay-at-home in the tornado on land."

Voltaire once caustically said that there were some great lords whom it did not do to approach too closely. The thunder-squall is one of these. So be it. It is the part of wisdom at present to remain at a distance. We cannot yet successfully oppose the fury of the tempest, but we can use our knowledge of the proximity and approach of dangerous conditions to avoid them. The conflict between Man and Nature is a never-ending one. Against brute force he must use sagacity. It is a long fight, but man is persistent and cunning. Slowly and surely he learns how to approach some great lords, closely.

And now go back before the dawn of history to that mythical period when the victors in the Trojan War turned their faces homeward. A leader famed for craftiness was leaving an island where dwelt a kindly king, one Æolus. To the departing chief was given a leather bag tied with a silver string. In the bag were the contrary winds.

In fancy, we see here the prototype of the barometer, with its buckskin cistern and living silver, an instrument on which the aërographer relies for warning of impending contrary winds.

For nine days Odysseus held the helm and steered his craft before favoring winds. Then he slept, and the crew, curious to see what

manner of treasure was within the bag, opened it. They paid dearly for their curiosity.

The moral is plain. One must never cease to be vigilant in watching the contrary winds; for it is war, war without end.

TWO HARVARD PREACHERS [1]

By HENRY BRADFORD WASHBURN, '91

ON a Sunday morning in the autumn of the year 1895 my mother and I went to the chapel of Mansfield College, Oxford, to hear Dr. George A. Gordon preach. We knew that we were going to hear a vigorous sermon, and we did. After these thirty years I remember the point of the sermon, and I recall one of the illustrations. The preacher was urging us to take our minds off things that were not worth while. He told of a drive that either he or some one else had had in a coach over a rough mountain road. At one of the turns there was a cliff on the left and a precipice on the right. The off-leader of the four-horse team seemed a little nervous as he approached the bend. He was inclined to bear in away from the precipice. The driver seeing the difficulty gave his whiplash a few swings and then caught his nervous leader on the flank with a stinging cut. The passenger allowed that the driver's method seemed a bit cruel, and he asked him the reason. "Just to give him something else to think about," was the terse reply.

Evidently Dr. Gordon had caught sight of us in the congregation, for no sooner was the sermon over than he hurried down from the pulpit, came at once to my mother, seized her enthusiastically by both hands, and said, "Now I can be sick." "What on earth do you mean?" she at once replied. He answered that he had felt wretched since his landing, but that he had not dared yield to his feelings, for there was no one to take care of him. But now all was well. He could give up in peace.

Phillips Brooks died in January, 1893. Dr. Gordon was one of the clergy who spoke at the memorial service in Appleton Chapel. If I remember rightly the last words of his address were these — "If it was so wonderful a thing to know Phillips Brooks, what must it be to

[1] *My Education and Religion: An Autobiography.* By George A. Gordon, '81. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

The Life and Letters of William Reed Huntington, '59. By John Wallace Suter, '81. The Century Company, New York.

XUM

know Phillips Brooks's Master?" An illuminating comment on the power of friendship with Christ! It has stood by me for thirty-two years and more.

Taking these anecdotes together, there is a strength, a friendliness, a real religious ring about them quite typical of the autobiography Dr. Gordon has just written.

Dr. Gordon is a Congregationalist, even though he is a Scotchman. William Reed Huntington was an Episcopalian. In fact he was a "Churchman" of rich and strong conviction.

In the spring of 1874 the little church in Worcester, of which Dr. Huntington was rector, burned down. Until the new All Saints' was ready for worship in 1877, Dr. Huntington's congregation held their services in a hall which, on week-days, was frequently used for entertainments. A boy from a Congregational Sunday-School had gone to one of the entertainments and had lost his Sunday-School book there. Some one had picked up the book and had so placed it in the reading standard that it was impossible either to raise or to lower the desk. "Dr. Huntington wrote a playful note to the boy's mother, returning the book and accusing her of disturbing the peace of his service, because when he came to preach his sermon he could not adjust his desk. She at once wrote in reply that 'notwithstanding her high respect for him and for All Saints' she was rejoiced that Congregationalism had fixed the standard of the Episcopal pulpit.' Nothing could exceed his pleasure at this reply, or his glad response that she had not left him a word to say." [1]

The time came when Dr. Huntington left Worcester and went to New York. "No farewell sermon was preached — it would not have been possible. He said his parting words in the homes of his people. They seemed almost like the farewell words of the dying. When our doors closed upon him it seemed as if the walls of the house rocked. One could not believe that life could go on without him." [2]

I met Dr. Huntington a few months before he died. He was posting a letter in a box near his sister's house on Brattle Street in Cambridge, and I was going to one of my first lectures as teacher of Church History in the Episcopal Theological School. He asked me how the new work was going. I answered that I loved it, but that the demands on my abilities were rather severe, and that I was afraid that it might be too much for me. At once he said, "Oh, no, the very difficulty will bring you out." I have fed on those words ever since. Again, in these

[1] *Dr. Huntington's Worcester Days*, by Mary E. Washburn. [2] *Ibid.*

simple stories one finds the man of sympathy, of spirituality, of power, of whom Dr. Suter has written.

There was a time when I thought the Scotchman was going to confess that he was almost a Churchman at heart. Dr. Gordon was one of the speakers at a dinner on the tenth anniversary of the death of Phillips Brooks. He had acknowledged his great debt to his friend and neighbor; he had told us what Phillips Brooks had meant to him in his spiritual life, and how he had made the Episcopal Church seem a lovely Communion within which to live. And then he went on to say, "There was a time when his influence on me was so great that I almost, almost — Ah, but I'm a Scotchman."

The volumes tell the story of two unique ministries. Dr. Gordon has had three parishes — one at Temple, Maine, for the summer vacations while he was a student at the Bangor Theological Seminary and for the year that followed; the second at Greenwich, Connecticut, for three years (1881 to 1884); the third at the Old South, Boston, from 1884 to the present moment. Dr. Huntington worked for a few months as curate of Emmanuel Church, Boston. He was rector of All Saints', Worcester, from 1862 to 1883, and rector of Grace Church, New York, from 1883 to 1909. They are long ministries and they are strong ministries. They are strong because of the quality of work which the one who is now beginning another year with his old-time vigor and the one who now rests from his labors knew would alone be equal to the tasks they had to do. In each case they are ministries of hard work, close contact with the searching problems of life, personal devotion to individuals, loyalty to the study, readiness to take part in enterprises of moral and religious nature beyond the limits of the parish. And in each case the more serious interests of the profession are relieved and brightened by a touch of humor. They are good ministries with which to come in contact. They are the kind of ministries of which young men casting about for a useful and absorbing way of living would better know something.

From the casual point of view Dr. Gordon's was the harder childhood and youth. But casual points of view never hold the whole truth. He is the son of Scottish parents, both of whom commanded and deserved his respect. He grew up on a Scottish farm, surrounded by all the rigors of Scottish climate and Scottish conditions of labor, and also by all the rigors of Scottish religion. But the child, the boy, the youth, took the measure of his surroundings and, on the whole, found them very good. There is a fineness of perception about Dr. Gordon's

way of appraising his early days that is all too rare in autobiographical literature, and especially in the autobiographies of men who have, like Edmund Gosse, parted company with the traditions of their forefathers. Dr. Gordon can distinguish between the spirit and the content of the duties and beliefs of his father's day; he knows that he owes a heavy debt to theories of God and of society that he no longer holds; he knows that an outworn creed and an outworn social condition had a gift within them that have made him what he is. And he will not jettison the life that lay within them while he is turning to other and more satisfying points of view. It is the attitude of the man who knows that truth lies not in the outward expression of either religion or sociology, but rather in the character of the man as he relates himself to his God and his State.

As a child Gordon had visited his grandfather. It was a depressing visit and he was relieved when it was over, for his grandfather was a "terror to children, thinking them either evil-doers or silly." But he came to see that his grandfather was "an honest man outside and inside, that for all his sternness he loved kindness, and walked humbly with his God, that his life in its own small sphere was a kind of grand epic." Like other children and like all the grown-ups of his youth in Scotland, he went regularly to church. The buildings were cold and forbidding, the sermons were without gift of public speech, "no juice in mind or heart," the hymns were grand. And after church "the afternoon was spent in Bible-reading, committing Psalms to memory, a toilsome afternoon; in the evening there was the Catechism, a mournful hour; and the day ended with family prayer; and at the last exercise the boys and girls would fall asleep and get punished for it." But as Dr. Gordon looks back, he finds "something fine and high in this." Living as he did between the old and the new, much of this outward expression of religion was destined shortly to pass, but within it all it was clear that the people were not going to be "chased away from the House of God by a poor or a dull preacher, that the religion of the nation must be respected, that the immemorial habit of the people must be regarded." And although in their worship there was no instrumental music of any kind "the congregation rose and sang with sincerity of heart melodies that told of their faith in God, their purpose to be men, their sense of the pathos of life, and their willingness to accept whatever God might ordain. Weird and moving were those heart melodies rolled out against the wintry sky.

"'Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickl'd ears no heartfelt raptures raise;
Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.'"

It was also a severe discipline to go to the Scottish schools. The best public school teacher he ever had was Lewis Beaton, the "fiercest character I ever knew, always thrashing from morning till night," and yet "we all admired him as a scholar and as an instructor." Under men of this type "I was taught well how to read and write, I got discipline in arithmetic, I learnt a good deal about the surface of the globe. Above all, I learnt to love good literature. I heard the upper classes reading Shakespeare and Milton; I heard the master's comments on Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Bacon. These mighty names were always beyond me, but I resolved that if I lived I would know something about them and their writings. It was an amazing influence that these upper classes, with their sympathetic, imaginative teacher, wielded upon the listening boys. The joy, the ecstasy of those hours!" What a combination! Relentless severity and boundless inspiration! As Dr. Gordon recalls those days he regrets that his masters could not have had more of love, more of the friend and comrade, but he can say with all his heart "thanks to the old schoolhouse standing against the sunshine and against the bleak, weird sky; thanks to the accomplished and stern old schoolmaster; he taught the love of learning; he exalted thoroughness of work; he frightened the shirk out of nearly every boy that came under his influence; he gave a sense of the wealth and beauty that men of genius have created all through time; he prepared for college, and something better, he prepared for a life devoted to the improvement of mind and character on to life's last hour; he prepared for the greatest of all universities, the University of the World." It is easy to see why Dr. Gordon has spent his life in the companionship of the men of genius, for only discipline and enthusiasm can introduce to that society.

Dr. Gordon does not tell us why he left Scotland and came to this country. He had had a good grounding in the elements of an education. But he was poor. College, apparently, was not thought of. The time had come when he would have to leave home and earn his own living. The conditions of labor in Scotland were frightful. He had served his apprenticeship among them. Instinctively he revolted against the inhuman hours of work and the filthy quarters in which the farm laborers were forced to live. At any rate, he arrived in Boston at half-past six o'clock in the evening of July 13, 1871. He was eighteen years old

If it had not been for the momentum given him by a high-minded immediate and remote ancestry, by his thorough schoolmasters and by his innate love of the interests of the mind and the soul, and if friends of simple but sterling worth had not given themselves freely to him, there is no telling how Dr. Gordon might have occupied these fifty and more years since his landing at Quebec. As it turned out he took the first jobs that came to hand. He built safes; he set glass; he painted vaults, including those in the old Lowell Station and the new Post-Office. He nearly lost his hand in his effort to save a fellow workman's life. He nearly died of typhoid fever. He threw the best wrestler of the shop. He had lodgings with a poor woman — "of the many good men and women he knew, one of the best." While he was passing through these trying months among a strange people his religious instincts and habits asserted themselves and he connected himself with a parish the minister of which was the Reverend Luther H. Angier. The older man became a true friend to the younger; he made him respect his own mental powers; he showed him how useful and genuine a Christian minister's life could be; he gave him a new and lasting respect for the things of the spirit. Mrs. Angier it was who encouraged Gordon to prepare for the ministry. And it was Mr. Angier who arranged for Gordon's entrance into Harvard. It is enough to say that Gordon lived with these good people for many years and that they made their home with him after he went to the Old South parsonage.

Singularly enough the Theological School preceded the College. Evidently the determination to go to Harvard was an afterthought. As Dr. Gordon looks back on his years of training at Bangor, he remembers the permanent contribution his teachers made to his mind and spirit. Again, he distinguishes between what was transitory and what was permanent in their influence. He was taught a good version, clearly and sincerely delivered, of the old New England Calvinism, and he had already thought himself through much of that older point of view. But the teachers were men of penetrating intellectual power, of scholarship of the highest rank, of remarkable ability as instructors. And although one of them was unwilling to impart to his youthful pupils some of the results of candid Old Testament scholarship and another was overfond of controversy, Dr. Gordon recalls three years of religious and intellectual gratification. Like his old Scottish school-masters, these men nurtured his respect for learning and stimulated his power to think. It was unimportant that their theo-

logical point of view was destined not to survive much beyond their own day.

It is, however, at Harvard that the joy of learning really begins with power. Dr. Gordon tells us that he "went to Harvard not to play football or row on the University Crew — although he was invited to do so, but to work . . . and that he is happy to say that the kindness which he experienced was unsurpassable and universal all the way from the great president, President Eliot, down to the humblest tutor — if there ever was a humble tutor." It may be a pity that Gordon did not accept the invitation to play football and to row, for, if my memory serves me well, Harvard, in those days, needed all the strength and agility it could command if it was to beat Yale. Dr. Gordon has said some good things about athletics in his chapter on "Pre-Moral Religion." With the determination to learn which he brought to college, there was little danger that the fascination of the gridiron or the river would compete successfully with the attractions of the study. The one would have supplemented the other. And I for one should be glad to have had it recorded, not only that with one hand he lifted the anvil to the block, but also that he carried the ball across the line and that he stroked the crew to victory.

However, I am contented with things as they were (assuming that one cannot have perfection). There is a character about the Harvard days that not only gives them a distinction worthy of study and imitation, but which is apparent throughout the ministry of over forty years at the Old South. It is difficult to describe. Can I do better than to say that he knew, and that he knows, one cannot learn and one cannot teach and help unless he is willing to abandon himself with almost monastic severity to the affairs of the mind and of the soul, that the thoughtful student-life is one of renunciation, and that to become a helpful companion one must early discover and always live primarily among the great companionships.

In college he lived himself into the lives of men of insight — Plato, Aristotle, Locke, Berkeley, Kant, Hegel, Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton. Since his college days he has been daily living even more deeply into the lives of these and such as they. In college he made friendships with George Herbert Palmer, William James, William Watson Goodwin, and Charles William Eliot. And the years that have followed graduation right down to the present have been filled with the richness of these companionships and others of kindred nature. Although there is a suggestion of wide learning and of catholic friendship, there is also

a stronger suggestion of concentration on the few, who, whether of past or present, have helped him to understand the mystery of life. Clearly it is a life of rewarding self-restraint in study and in friendship — the kind of life that must usually issue in a happy and helpful ministry. On the all too rare occasions on which I have heard Dr. Gordon speak, I have invariably expected him to mention the name of Plato. I not only have seldom been disappointed, but I have invariably become more aware of the Greek teacher's universal appeal.

But lest I seem to have given too academic an impression of Dr. Gordon's occupations and friendships, let me say at once that he early lost his heart to Robert Burns. Plato and Burns! A combination good for the mind! As a child he loved Sandy Barnett, veteran of the Crimean War, a farmhand, who, as Gordon recalls him, was a proof that kindness is a "sovereign attribute of the eternal." As a youth he saw in Wing, the janitor of the Bangor Theological Seminary, a man "honest, upright, truthful, full of kindness and full of devotion . . . one of the best human beings I ever met." And as an embryo parson he appraised Jenkins at a high value, the man who did not smoke, who would let no one smoke on his own property, and who told smokers where they would feel most at home, "a remarkable man in deed, benevolence, character." Palmer, James, Goodwin, Barnett, Wing, and Jenkins! Friendships in the University of the World! All contributors to Dr. Gordon's philosophy of life!

For forty years and more at the Old South and throughout the land Dr. Gordon has reveled in the opportunity to pass on to others the satisfactions he has drawn from life and as he has seen them centred and illumined in the Person of Jesus Christ. He will continue to be true to his high calling. He will walk with the great of mind and heart. He will give of his best to us.

To pass from Dr. Gordon to Dr. Huntington is to pass from autobiography to biography. One must expect, therefore, not to find in Dr. Suter's book so much of the homely, the intimate, and the personal as he finds in the reminiscences of Dr. Gordon. Dr. Suter has rightly seen that Dr. Huntington was a commanding character, not only in the experience of the Episcopal Church between the years 1870 and 1909, but in that of American Christianity as well. He has brought out clearly the central public purposes of Dr. Huntington's life — the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer and Christian Unity.

And yet the biography here and there, all too briefly, I think, allows the reader to get at the heart of the man who accomplished these useful tasks. The book opens with an account of Dr. Huntington's boyhood and youth. It was a sheltered childhood, sheltered by a father and mother of fine nature, by brothers older than he who believed in their youngest brother's future, and by a sister, the wife of Professor Josiah Cooke, whose motherly care continued throughout his life. Apparently also he was oversheltered from companionships. "He was not to be found with the rest of the boys at dancing-school, on the ball-field, or in the swimming-hole." And although he went to the Lowell schools and to Norwich University, a tutor gave him his final preparation for college. After he entered the Class of '59 at Harvard and during his four years in Cambridge, the sequestered life continued. He was not to be found mixed up in any "rough-house"; the biography does not mention him in connection with club-life; save one, there is no evidence of an intimate friendship. His time was given to thought and to study, to the writing of prose and verse. He commented on the victory of the crew in two songs of Irish brogue; he was an editor of the *Harvard Monthly* and he was the Class Poet. As one looks over the record of these preparatory years, he finds it one of extraordinary seclusion — one in which there is little trace of even the desire for the normal social experience.

The biography, however, offers ample proof that the normal social experience is not an indispensable factor in the forming of exceptional character. Huntington's classmates knew that he was a fellow of fine fibre. And Mr. Huntington's and Dr. Huntington's parishioners at Worcester and New York lacked no evidence that the somewhat frail body held a heart and mind of heroic nature, and that the somewhat severe exterior clothed a spirit of exquisite tenderness. John Stuart Mill and John Henry Cardinal Newman never were found on the playground when they were children or when they were at the university. They delighted in seclusion rather than in society. Heroism may be drawn from sources other than competitive games; the power of friendship may be nurtured in the cloister.

Very early in Huntington's life it was evident of what stuff he was made. Late in his senior year he had written his brother that he had given up the thought of studying medicine and that he had decided to turn to the ministry. His brother answered, asking him, among other questions, "whether he dared to forego wealth and luxury." William replied that when he chose medicine as his life-work "he had made up

his mind to many more personal sacrifices than the position of a minister of Christ's Word would ever entail." That was very Christian. First to determine to offer one's self as a servant of God and man and then to select the vocation through which one could express one's self most fully and freely. When the young rector was well settled at Worcester, he was content with a small salary. He was not ashamed to nail down the rectory carpets. "Get thee behind me, Satan," is said to be the rebuke he gave to one who urged him to accept the call to a parish with larger salary and thereby ensure a thorough education for his children. From the outset of his ministry until its end his work came first. If comparative penury accompanied it, well and good; if comparative luxury accompanied it, also well and good. But there was neither variableness nor shadow of turning in his purpose to serve.

One wonders at times whether a sense of humor and a sense of self-preservation may not be one and the same thing seen from different angles. At any rate, Dr. Huntington had a full measure of the sense of humor and without doubt it frequently preserved him. In his Worcester days there was no one more ready to see the comical side of the point at issue, no one more ready in conversation, in prose or in verse to comment wittily on the passing show. Dr. Suter has assured us of this, and he has given us an example that is altogether characteristic. No one was more offended than Dr. Huntington at any breach of what he thought the pure Anglican tradition. Apparently he was particularly offended at the placing in a Philadelphia church of a window in memory of St. Charles the Martyr (King Charles I). He imagined a conversation between the statue of William Penn, that tops the city hall, and the pictured saint —

> Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles,
> "You'll scarcely feel at home
> Down there upon a window-pane
> While I enjoy the dome.
> Let me step down and out, I pray,
> And you be patron saint.
> A friend ought not to stand in bronze,
> And leave a king in paint."
> Quoth Martyr Charles to William Penn,
> "'Tis best to let things be;
> They're used to looking up to you,
> And they can see through me."

Occasionally in his chapters and more frequently in the letters Dr. Suter allows us a glimpse of Dr. Huntington, the pastor. Those of us who knew him in Worcester and later those who knew him in New

York valued him most as such. We know that because of his simple, sympathetic, and high-minded pastoral instinct he worked for the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer and the Unity of the Church. The private and the public ministry were all of one piece. And throughout the years during which the world knew him best as the patient and wise champion of Prayer-Book Revision and the broad-minded exponent of Unity, Dr. Huntington was going in and out among us doing good. Dr. Suter has told of the Church Porch, the hymn-book for children. Those of us who were brought up on it know that it was a symbol of his wise and intelligent affection for children. It was but a part of his great plan, carried out at Christmas and Easter-time, and throughout the Church Year, to make the Christian religion a thing of beauty in our lives. And when in a letter to Bishop Atwood, who had just lost his wife, Dr. Huntington writes, "Personally I know every step of the way you are now treading . . . *Sursum corda*," All Saints' and Grace Church people know that the water of life had always filtered through his own experience before it was given us to drink. And when Dr. Suter speaks of Dr. Huntington's study as the sacred place into which many went to unburden their hearts, we of Worcester and New York know that the heavier the problem the more likely one was to find help in him. A little boy might write to him to ask, "Wich is the solomist day ester or morial?" Or a young man might ask advice as to his studies in preparation for the ministry. Dr. Huntington would give his best to both. He was primarily the pastor.

Throughout Dr. Suter's pages and in every aspect of Dr. Huntington's ministry with which one is familiar, there is abundant proof that Dr. Huntington thought highly of his own profession. His conduct of life was above reproach. Because of the dignity of his profession he abstained from activities not wrong in themselves but unbecoming a minister. He was never under-careful. As he conducted the services his eye never roved about to see who was there. He was in church to worship God. Even as children we knew it. And it has had its permanent effect upon us. His choir boys were told that they were in church for the solemn purpose of leading in worship. Never in sermon or in conversation was there a word that fell short of the high purpose he had in mind. Religion and language and religion and conduct were always sensitively associated. The ever-widening influence of his example is of infinite significance.

And he was a man of vision and of patience. When All Saints',

Worcester, was small and weak he dreamed of the day when churches named after the four evangelists would be built in the various sections of the growing city. Before he died he saw the fulfilment of his wish. In the earliest days of his ministry he realized that a Prayer-Book primarily adapted for another people and another period must undergo gradual and intelligent revision if it was permanently to minister to the needs of the American Nation. Not only the Prayer-Book of 1892, but the willingness of the Episcopal Church to harbor the idea of even further revision, are the product of his scholarly and deeply religious way of approaching the task. In the year 1870 he preached a sermon in All Saints', Worcester, which may be called the beginning of the recent movement toward Church Unity, and in which he used the expression which later became famous — the "Quadrilateral," the meaning of which was clear to those who knew of the Lombardy fortresses. Before he died not only were the Bible, the Creeds, the Two Sacraments, and the Episcopate universally called the "Quadrilateral," but their significance for unity was perceived, and upon this basis much of the discussion of Unity has taken place. Dr. Huntington's frank recognition of the spiritual purpose of Communions other than his own, his fundamental belief that Unity is right and therefore must prevail, are the heart of a movement the end of which is not yet.

Such are the ministries of these two Harvard men. Self-restrained, at times austere, industrious, scholarly, imaginative, enthusiastic, public-spirited, ready to help.

THE EDUCATION OF WILLIAM OSLER [1]

By LEWIS PERRY

DR. HARVEY CUSHING writes: "There were indeed many Oslers: the physician, the professor, the scholar, the author, the bibliophile, the historian, the philanthropist, the friend and companion of young and old." It would be interesting to follow out each one of these lines suggested by Dr. Cushing, but what struck me particularly in reading this fascinating book was the method by which William Osler was educated, a process which continued until the day of his death. Indeed, I believe the readers who are interested primarily

[1] *Sir William Osler,* by Harvey Cushing, M.D. '95. Oxford University Press. Two volumes.

in education will get quite as much from this life as those who are primarily interested in the subject of medicine.

"I started in life" — says Dr. Osler — "I may as well own up and admit — with just an ordinary everyday stock of brains. In my school days I was much more bent on mischief than upon books — I say it with regret now — but as soon as I got interested in medicine I had only a single idea, and I do believe that if I have had any measure of success at all, it has been solely because of doing the day's work that was before me just as faithfully and honestly and energetically as was in my power."

To one interested in the education of William Osler the book is not too long. The two volumes are just adequate to tell the story of the constant gain in power as Osler traversed the pleasant but difficult road which led from his school days in Upper Canada to Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Oxford. The "Life of William Osler" has been well called an antidote to "Arrowsmith." Osler was constantly moving forward, getting the best his surroundings had to give, Arrowsmith was getting some of the best and all of the worst. Osler was a hero-worshiper from his boyhood and each of his heroes helped in his education. His earliest teacher was W. A. Johnson, who awakened his interest in living things and at an early age taught him something of the scientific method of approach. The next great influence in his education was James Bovell, who led him toward the study of medicine. Johnson went into the Church, a step which young Osler seriously contemplated, but readers of Dr. Cushing's book are grateful that, in the struggle which took place in young Osler's mind, he decided to follow Dr. James Bovell and not Father Johnson. All through Dr. Osler's life in times of critical decisions or difficult diagnoses, he was accustomed to scribble on any paper near at hand: "James Bovell, M.D., James Bovell, M.D."

During Osler's years at McGill he was described as a "potent ferment"; it was the beginning of what Clifford Allbut termed Osler's wonderful power of "inseminating other minds." This was his real power at Philadelphia and at Baltimore, where he started a technical journal, and interested the faculty and the local doctors in the history of their profession. Osler was a bookman, a great teacher, and a persuasive speaker on the duties of student and teacher. What if he made no great discovery in the science of medicine? He at least made the discovery that the place to teach the student the treatment of medicine was in the wards: a great contribution in itself.

William Osler was one of the great book-lovers of his time. Browne's "Religio Medici" was the book which had the greatest influence on him. A copy of Browne lay on his coffin at his funeral. At the opening of the Boston Medical Library he used these words: "Books have been my delight these thirty years and from them I have received incalculable benefits. To study the phenomena of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea, while to study without patients is not to go to sea at all."

On the 28th of May in the second year of the war, he writes: "Completed to-day ten years at Oxford. Extraordinarily happy years. Every one as kind and considerate as could be wished. Grace has been happy and the boy has thriven. Yesterday he went off to join the Canadian unit from Montreal with Colonel Birkett. It is a curious thing that with so much more leisure the literary output has been much less than in the previous decade. I have got a good deal of education. I have made a great collection of books for my old school at McGill. I have not done much in the profession here, but I have done three useful things, or better helped to: (1) The Association of British Physicians. (2) The *Quarterly Journal of Medicine.* (3) The Historical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. . . . Altogether it has been a most successful experiment. . . . The one thing I miss is the active teaching and the close association with students and a large group of young doctors, but I console myself with the thirty-one years of strenuous work I had in Canada and in the United States."

The characteristic of Osler which strikes a layman, who may not be particularly interested in the different treatments for typhoid fever, is his capacity for both intellectual and spiritual growth. The spirit of inquiry taught by Father Johnson and James Bovell remained to the end. "Sitting in Lincoln Cathedral," he writes, "and gazing at one of the loveliest of human works as the angel choir has been described, there arose within me, obliterating for the moment the thousand heraldries and twilight saints and dim emblazonings, a strong sense of reverence for the minds which had executed such things of beauty. What manner of men were they who could in those (to us) dark days, build such transcendent monuments? What was the secret of their art? By what spirit were they moved? Absorbed in thought, I did not hear the beginning of the music, and then, as a response to my reveries, and arousing me from it, rang out the clear voice of the boy leading the antiphon, 'That Thy power, Thy glory and mightiness of Thy Kingdom might be known unto men.' Here was the answer. Moving

in a world not realized, these men sought, however feebly, to express in glorious structures their conception of the beauty of holiness, and these works, our wonder, are but the outward and visible signs of the ideals which animated them."

Dr. Cushing has performed a great task well. The mass of detail which he has gathered together does not obscure the man Osler. In fact few two-volume biographies leave the reader with such a vivid impression of glowing, growing personality. When Dr. Osler left the United States he applied to himself the lines of Arnold's Empedocles:

> "I have loved no darkness,
> Sophisticated no truth,
> Nursed no delusion,
> Allowed no fear."

Dr. Cushing's volumes prove these lines to have been true in regard to Osler's character. One must read the fascinating story for one's self to get the delights of the best modern biographical story of an education.

VACATIONS IN HARVARD COLLEGE

By WILLIAM C. LANE, '81

THE only reference to vacations which I find in the early records of the College is the following statement in a manuscript copy of the Laws compiled in 1655: "All the students . . . shall observe their courses in disputations, Batchelors once a fortnight and the undergraduates such as have read Logic twice a week excepting two months for the commencers before, and a fortnight after Commencement for all the students." Other passages in the records show that it was customary to allow the seniors leave of absence, or at least release from their regular studies, for a considerable period before Commencement. Two weeks apparently was the vacation after Commencement. The length of the vacation after Commencement doubtless gradually increased, and reference to it is found in a vote passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives June 21, 1722. After reciting that, owing to the presence of smallpox in Boston and Cambridge, the College had been broken up for a great part of the year past, it was voted that "the Corporation be advised that the vacation usually allowed . . . after Commencement which was usually four or five weeks should not now exceed one week."

The other bodies of Laws put in force in the seventeenth century make no mention of vacation.

A new code of laws was drawn up in 1734; in Chapter 4 we read that the vacation beginning at Commencement should continue but six weeks, and from subsequent passages it is evident that no set vacation for the whole College was provided at other times. The Chapter continues: "Scholars who live within ten miles of the College may have leave four days in a month to visit their friends. Those living from ten to fifty miles may have leave once a quarter, not to exceed ten days. Those who live fifty miles and upward — twice a year not to exceed twenty-one days each time." Punishments are provided for longer absences.

The first trace of a winter vacation appears in 1749. On October 9, 1749, the Corporation voted "that there should be a winter vacation both in the next winter and in the winter after for a trial — to begin the first Wednesday of January for five weeks." The vacation after Commencement was shortened to five weeks only.

By 1767 there had been a further development. An engrossed copy of the Laws of that date reads, "That the scholars may attend their studies together and may have convenient time to visit their friends and provide themselves with necessaries there will be four vacations." These were four weeks from Commencement (the third Wednesday in July), two weeks following the third Wednesday in October, five weeks following the first Wednesday in January, and two weeks following the third Wednesday in April.

The Laws of 1790 contain the same order in regard to vacations.

The Laws of 1807, at which time Commencement came on the last Wednesday in August, established three vacations; four weeks following Commencement, seven weeks following the fourth Wednesday in December, and two weeks from the third Wednesday in May.

In 1824 the same rule holds with a slight change as to the first day of vacation and with a statement that senior sophisters may retire from College four weeks before Commencement.

The Annual Catalogue for 1825, however, shows a distinct change. Commencement is still the last Wednesday in August, but the three vacations are two weeks from the Wednesday before Christmas, two weeks from the first Wednesday in April, and six weeks next *preceding* Commencement.

This arrangement continued through 1838.

In 1839 the year was divided into two terms of twenty weeks each

separated by two vacations of six weeks each, and Commencement still falling on the fourth Wednesday in August, the six weeks' summer vacation still preceded Commencement.

In 1849 Commencement was set back to the third Wednesday of July and the same division of terms and vacations continued, only the summer vacation followed Commencement instead of preceding it. Two recesses were also allowed, one of four days over Thanksgiving and one of four days at the end of May. It is understood that the longer winter vacation which prevailed for many years was provided in order to allow students to go into the country and teach school, while the shorter spring and fall vacations were in order to give students an opportunity to visit their families and provide themselves with suitable clothes for the following seasons.

The two vacations of six weeks each continued down to 1864–65. In the next five years, 1865–66 to 1869–70, the winter vacation was of four weeks, and that in summer of eight or ten weeks. In 1870–71 the winter vacation was reduced to two weeks and that of the summer was extended to thirteen weeks. With minor changes the same scheme has prevailed up to the present time.

A YALE MAN OF THE 'NINETIES

By ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER, '95

TO Harvard undergraduates in the early nineties the name of Ralph Paine was well known. Therefore, when I met him for the first time some years after we had graduated, I looked at him with interest. In stature he was quite as imposing as I had expected to find him, but his amiable countenance and gentle voice surprised me. Perhaps a Harvard undergraduate who is not an athlete is apt to visualize the members of victorious Yale crews and football teams not only as big men, but also as men of frowning visage and rasping manners — forceful beings but unattractive. Paine was the friendliest of souls, and his voice was winning and pleasant, as the voices of truly friendly people almost always are.

Inasmuch as I came to know him pretty well in later years, I am venturing now to write about him, confident that in the sketch of this Yale graduate's picturesque and admirable life Harvard men will have a sympathetic interest.

As a boy Ralph Paine lived in Jacksonville, Florida, where his father

was a Presbyterian minister. When he was fifteen years old, he got a job in a small grocery store at six dollars a week. Many of the customers were negroes, employed in a sawmill near by; they consumed large quantities of molasses. The problem of supplying containers for the molasses perplexed the storekeeper until the young clerk hit upon what seemed a happy solution. Ralph Paine invented the scheme of selling molasses in paper bags. If a customer was careful not to bump the parcel against something, he could carry home a couple of quarts of molasses in a paper bag without losing a drop. One Saturday night the store was crowded with negroes who had come for their week's supply of molasses. Two of them got into an argument. Instead of drawing a razor, one of the negroes swung his bag of molasses and burst it on the other's head. The explosion touched off a general riot. As Paine described it, "That store rained molasses. Every nigger's wool was full of it." Then the deadly weapons came into play, the police had to be called, and by the end of the evening the grocery store was a complete wreck, and the bright boy who had conceived the idea of selling molasses in paper bags was fired.

One consequence of this disaster was that two years later, when Ralph Paine entered Yale in the class of '93, intending to work his way through college, his capital was inadequate. At the end of three months, having almost exhausted his funds without securing any employment, he had to return to Jacksonville. He became a reporter on the *Jacksonville Times-Union*, saved his salary of twelve dollars a week, and entered Yale again the next autumn in the class of '94.

His year of apprenticeship in a newspaper office had taught him something about getting news and putting it into readable form. When as a freshman he was assigned to a place in the Varsity boat, he at once communicated with sporting editors in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and persuaded them to engage him as a Yale correspondent who could write about athletics with authority. The payment was only five or eight dollars a column. Training for the crew, Paine had to be in bed every night at ten o'clock; with his studies and his rowing he had little time for writing, but he managed to do enough newspaper work to enable him to pay his bills. That was the year when under Nelson Perkins's leadership the Harvard crew won at New London. Yale had expected a victory; they were beaten by two hundred yards. After all the other members of the defeated crew had taken a train back to New Haven, Paine remained in New London, sitting at a desk in the telegraph office and writing his two-thousand-

word story of the race. In that account he was particularly severe on the slow and clumsy freshman who had rowed four in the Yale boat and who had failed to hold his slide under him at the catch.

The next year, however, he had his place in a victorious crew — one that left Harvard trailing a quarter of a mile behind. That was a happy, prosperous year for Ralph Paine, even though it had opened somewhat inauspiciously; in the autumn he had gone out for football and on account of his size and strength had been awarded the privilege of opposing in the daily practice the giant Heffelfinger, the mightiest man of his hands of that generation. It was a particularly difficult assignment, because Paine had begun to publish verse in the college papers, and to Heffelfinger the idea of being confronted on the gridiron by a poet was intolerable. He handled Paine roughly in the daily encounters. But otherwise things went very well; Paine's newspaper work broadened out in this sophomore year; he organized a syndicate news service for twenty newspapers, one so remote even as the *San Francisco Chronicle;* he found that he could send the same news articles to all of them, multiplying the revenue without increasing the effort; he employed a needy classmate who owned a typewriter to make the requisite carbon copies; with his earnings he was not only able to meet all his own expenses, but also to send his only sister to boarding-school and so start her on her way to college.

In his junior year Paine was made chairman of the board of editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine;* he maintained a high rank in his studies, increased the output of his newspaper syndicate, and seemed certain of being elected, at the end of the year, captain of the crew. Unfortunately, in spite of the most rigorous training, he gained in weight to such an extent that his usefulness as an oarsman decreased, and one week before the race with Harvard the coach reluctantly took him out of the boat. Paine's rowing career was ended. He watched the race from the deck of a yacht, saw Yale win by four lengths, and then went ashore to write his story for the newspapers, in which he stated that in dropping Ralph Paine from the crew at the eleventh hour Bob Cook had displayed his usual good judgment.

Although it was Bob Cook who thus prevented Paine from achieving his great ambition at Yale, it was Bob Cook who afterwards gave him his start in life. For besides being the successful director of Yale's rowing policy for a number of years, Cook was the publisher of the *Philadelphia Press,* and he found a place for Paine on that newspaper immediately after Paine graduated. Within two years the young man

was regarded as one of the best reporters in Philadelphia. Then the Cuban Revolution engrossed his interest and sympathy and he sought an opportunity to join a filibustering expedition. After weeks of negotiation with the swarthy patriots of the Cuban Junta, he persuaded them to accept him as a volunteer. Mr. William Randolph Hearst then engaged him as a correspondent for the *New York Journal* during the term of his adventure and entrusted him with a two-thousand-dollar sword, paid for by subscriptions received through the *Journal*, the hilt plated with gold and sparkling with diamonds; Paine was to present it to Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the army of the Cuban Republic. The sword was thus inscribed; the bearer of it, should he fall into the hands of the Spaniards, was assured of speedy execution. To the young adventurer, the gorgeous weapon seemed the very emblem of romance; in undertaking to deliver it to the hero of Cuba Libre he had assumed a glorious responsibility.

From the Cuban Junta word came to Paine that he should proceed to Jacksonville and report to Señor Huau — pronounced Wow — who kept the cigar store and soda fountain at the corner of Bay and Main Streets. Señor Huau was a boyhood friend of Paine's; in days gone by he had served the thirsty urchin many a fizzing drink. He welcomed him affectionately as a conspirator, and in a little dark room at the rear of the store introduced him to General Emilio Nuñez, and to the daring filibusters, Dynamite Johnny O'Brien and Napoleon Broward, who later became Governor of Florida and then United States Senator. The question naturally arises, What did Ralph Paine's father, the Presbyterian clergyman of Jacksonville, think of his son's association with these lawless men in their arms-smuggling enterprise? The Reverend Samuel Delahaye Paine was no ordinary Presbyterian parson. An Englishman by birth, he had run away from home at the age of seventeen to serve in the Crimean War against Russia. He had been in the trenches before Sevastopol, he had fought at Inkerman and Alma, he had lain sick and wounded in hospital, and had looked with admiring eyes at Florence Nightingale when she stood beside his cot; years later he had come to this country and had commanded a battery of light artillery in the Union Army during the Civil War. The Reverend Samuel Delahaye Paine was not a parent who would try to restrain his only son when romantic and chivalrous adventure beckoned.

Eventually Paine found himself aboard the *Three Friends*, a large seagoing towboat, for the capture or destruction of which the Captain-General of Cuba had offered a large reward. She was loaded with

saddlery and shoes, cases of nitro-glycerine, thousands of rifles and machetes, millions of cartridges, several pieces of field artillery and an ample supply of brass shells. When the vessel was in the Caribbean, a thousand miles away from a home port, one of the American volunteers on board, Mike Walsh, who had been a gunner's mate on the *Maine* and had deserted in order to get more speedily into action, hoisted a Hotchkiss field gun out of the hold and assembled it on deck. He had to make a platform for it of boxes of cartridges. After setting up the field piece and lashing it fast with a hawser, he recruited a gun crew and drilled them. Paine, never separated from the two-thousand dollar sword, watched the proceedings with interest.

Twenty miles off the Cuban coast the *Three Friends* idled until nine o'clock in the evening, then ran within three or four miles of the place which had been appointed as the rendezvous with Gomez and his troops. Suddenly a Spanish gunboat which had been lying in wait opened fire. The *Three Friends* put to sea, closely pursued. At nine hundred yards, Mike Walsh let fly with his twelve-pounder and narrowly escaped being crushed against the bulwark in the recoil. The shell burst a few yards in front of the Spanish vessel. Mike Walsh's second shot scored a clean hit. The Spaniard sent up rocket after rocket signaling for assistance, while the exultant filibusters got ready to ram and board her. The rapid approach of a second gunboat compelled them to abandon their purpose and to flee. The *Three Friends* made her escape only to run aground in the Florida Keys; Paine and the other filibusters spent Christmas Day on a miserable little island, short of food and water. They had sent word of their plight, however, to a Junta in Key West which dispatched a second filibustering vessel, the *Dauntless*, to their assistance. This ship brought them the information that, owing to Mike Walsh's successful shot, all those who had been on board the *Three Friends* were eligible to the title of pirates. They trans-shipped the cargo from the stranded *Three Friends* to the *Dauntless* and undismayed set sail again for Cuba; they eventually succeeded in landing the supplies on the coast of Pinar del Rio, in a place four hundred miles from General Gomez's headquarters, yet convenient for the revolutionists who were operating in that province.

So, with the two-thousand-dollar sword still in his possession and no opportunity to deliver it to Gomez, Paine returned in the *Dauntless* to Jacksonville. There he found that the *Three Friends* had been seized by the United States Government as a pirate craft and that he himself

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and the other members of the filibustering expedition were being sought by the Government as pirates. Paine hid for a while in a cheap lodging-house in Jacksonville, until his father arranged with one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church to stow him away more comfortably in a tower room in his house. When at last the Government abandoned its pursuit of the piracy case for lack of witnesses, Paine ventured forth, still grasping the two-thousand-dollar sword. Not knowing what else to do with it, he turned it over to his old friend, Señor Huau, for safe-keeping, and got a receipt for it from him. Señor Huau sent it to the wife of General Gomez in San Domingo; she treasured it until she was able to rejoin her husband in Cuba after the Spanish-American War. Gomez, according to Paine's subsequent information, was more incensed than pleased by Mr. Hearst's gift — two thousand dollars that would have bought shoes for his barefooted men, shirts for their naked backs, cartridges for their useless rifles, squandered on a bauble. "If the idiot who was sent on the stupid errand" — so according to Paine's story Gomez exclaimed — "If he had found me in camp, I should have stuck him in the belly with his wretched gold sword." Possibly some persons will regret that the presentation could not have been achieved by one of the promoters of the enterprise.

Two years later, as war correspondent with Admiral Sampson's fleet, Ralph Paine found himself once more aboard that pirate craft, the *Three Friends*, now a respectable dispatch boat in the service of the United States. Among his various interesting experiences during the Spanish War, one that he enjoyed describing was his participation with the marines in the fighting at Guantanamo. On the morning of the fight he had had one drink of Scotch whiskey in lieu of breakfast; soon afterwards he seized a wounded marine's rifle and all by himself set forth to charge a group of Spanish soldiers that he saw — or thought he saw — in the distance. Before he got near enough to assail them, however, the bullets began to fly around him in such profusion that he decided to seek shelter; with great presence of mind he crawled into an abandoned sugar-boiler that happened to be conveniently at hand. There he remained until the situation was favorable for beating an orderly retreat.

During the Boxer Rebellion in China, the next international episode to offer an opportunity for excitement to an adventurous newspaper man, Paine's only hostile encounter was not with Boxers, but with a couple of German officers. These two young men came one day into the dining-room of the hotel at Tien-Tsin where Paine was eating his

luncheon and sat down at the table opposite him and his American companion. They showed their displeasure at having to take such seats; one of them said in English, addressing Paine and his friend, "You will find seats at another table." Paine replied in an appropriate manner; the two Germans started to their feet and put their hands on their sword-hilts; the two Americans started to their feet and laid hold of their chairs. Paine's friend happened to be as big as he was; in the hands of two such men chairs were formidable weapons; after glaring for a few moments the Germans subsided, with guttural mutterings. Paine said of the episode, "It was typical of the behavior of the German Army in North China from start to finish."

In 1901 he accompanied the University of Pennsylvania crew to England and reported their race with Leander at Henley. In 1902, from January to May, he was with the *New York Herald*, in charge of the crusade against the beef trust; then for a short time he was managing editor of the *New York Telegraph*. In 1904 he went to England on commissions for *Collier's Weekly* and the *Century Magazine;* during the next year or two he was associate editor of *Outing Magazine*. Then he gave up editorial and newspaper work and embarked on the most hazardous adventure that he had yet undertaken — that of supporting his growing family by writing fiction. He had an exceptionally wide range of experience to draw on; the amount of his output was prodigious. In the last eighteen years of his life he published thirty-six books, and last spring his posthumous novel, "In Zanzibar," appeared. Besides his books he wrote a great number of magazine articles and stories. He never pleaded excess of work as an excuse for not bearing his share and more than his share of civic responsibilities. In Durham, New Hampshire, where he lived, he took an active part in the community life. He represented the town in the State Legislature for two years; he served on the New Hampshire Board of Education for two years; he wrote the text of the pageant given to celebrate Durham's two hundredth anniversary, and he also directed the production of the pageant. In 1918 he served as Federal Fuel Administrator for New Hampshire. In 1920 the University of New Hampshire conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A.

After America entered the war against Germany, Paine went to London with a letter from Secretary Daniels to Admiral Sims asking that he be given an opportunity to observe the operations of the destroyer flotilla. That flotilla, with its base at Queenstown, was under command of a British Admiral, Sir Lewis Bayly, who had no

high regard for war correspondents. Paine's interview with him was brief; the Admiral said to him: "This war is not a pastime; good-afternoon." Through the kind offices of Captain Pringle, of the American Navy, Paine had a second opportunity to meet Admiral Bayly — this time at dinner; and then by a fortunate chance Captain Pringle brought up the subject of Paine's early piratical career. The Admiral, who had scorned him as a war correspondent, warmed to him at once on learning that he had been a pirate; two days later Paine went to sea in a destroyer, and when he returned to Queenstown Admiral Bayly invited him to make his home with him at Admiralty House. The Chief Censor of the Admiralty, Rear Admiral Sir Douglas Brownrigg, R.N., wrote of him:

> Another writer who came over here in the autumn of 1917 was Mr. Ralph Paine. Wherever he went he won friends. His first trip was to Queenstown to see the American destroyers. He went for ten days and stayed with our Commander-in-Chief six weeks, and Sir Lewis Bayly, in returning him to me, said, "If you have any more like him, send them along." That was pretty good testimony as to his tact and popularity, combined with his discretion in handling facts. He saw everything there was to see in the life of that gallant flotilla, and I never had to censor or delete a word from anything he wrote.
>
> He subsequently went to Harwich where he was equally appreciated, and also visited several other of our naval bases. Later I sent him up to the Grand Fleet where he spent a few days with the American Battle Squadron under Admiral Hugh Rodman. He then began to talk of going home and was actually on the point of getting off when I told him that if he went without seeing the Western Front he should never be forgiven, as he would miss one of the greatest educational sights of all time.
>
> The time was short, but under the auspices of our Army men, who ran these Western Front trips so extraordinarily successfully and smoothly during the last three years of the War, I arranged a five days' trip for him. He came back really grateful to me for having forced him to go. I hope that Peace will not keep him from returning here and renewing the many friendships he made whilst in this country.

Last year Paine's physician told him that on account of the condition of his heart he must knock off work for a while; he advised him to go on a long sea voyage. Through his friends in the navy Paine obtained permission to sail on the new scout cruiser *Concord* on her voyage to African ports, Zanzibar, and Madagascar, then across the South Atlantic to Brazil — twenty-four thousand miles in four months. He came home in July, 1924, feeling in better health, and

went hard to work again. On April 29th he died suddenly at Concord, New Hampshire, where he was serving on a grand jury.

It would be too much to expect that the writing which Paine turned out so copiously should all of it bear the mark of distinction. But all of it is robust, wholesome, and cheerful, as Paine was himself. And the best of his work is so full of life, high spirits, and humor, and so attractive in literary style as to cause the reader to wonder how the author of it could ever have done anything mediocre. In picturesqueness, variety, humor, and artistic presentation, "Roads of Adventure," the story of his life, from which most of the material and much of the phrasing of this sketch are taken, is excelled by few other American autobiographies. Of it and its author a discerning critic wrote:

> Here is a man who has not waited until the mists of time have touched his achievements with the iridescent glamour of romance. For him it has befallen that, as he moved about the world, the roads were already bright with the splendor of youth and the jolly hazards of existence. It is a great gift — to see the romance of a thing while you are actually doing it, to meet the buffets of fate with a good-humored grin and to extract the ultimate grain of good from them all. It is a great gift to transmute that sprightly temperament and unfailing humor into literature. But it is the crowning gift of all — and Paine has it — to inspire in the youth of the country an untarnished loyalty to the traditions and ideals which are the bedrock of nationality.

Paine lived a full life even after he had ceased to lead an adventurous one. He liked people, and they liked him; he cared for gardening and farming as well as for the sea and ships. His was a friendly soul. Modest, generous, gentle, with his big frame, winning smile, and brown eyes twinkling humorously, he was an attractive man. The qualities that made him attractive shine in his books.

THE HARVARD FUND

By JOSEPH R. HAMLEN, '04

A PLAN originated and developed by the Harvard Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs, for an alumni fund made up of annual gifts, was officially set in motion October 18, 1925, at the first general meeting of the new Harvard Fund Council — a group of thirty representative graduates who have been charged with the establishment and maintenance of an all-alumni institution to be known as the Harvard Fund.

Organization of the Council was perfected with the election of the following officers: President, Howard Elliott, '81; vice-presidents, William C. Boyden, '86, and Leverett Saltonstall, '14. Between the general meetings of the Council, which are to be held at least once a year, the Harvard Fund activities will be under the general supervision of an executive committee, composed of Jerome D. Greene, '96, Langdon P. Marvin, '98, John W. Prentiss, '98, Eliot Wadsworth, '98, John Price Jones, '02, and Leverett Saltonstall, '14. Actual operation of the machinery of the Fund will be under the continuous personal direction of Joseph R. Hamlen, '04, who has been appointed chairman of the executive committee, and Howard Corning, '90, who has been made executive secretary. Headquarters have been provided in Lehman Hall, the new administration building, and considerable progress has already been made toward the installation of an adequate office system, a clerical staff, and the development of ways and means of presenting the details of the Harvard Fund plan effectively to the main body of alumni.

The Harvard Fund is intended as a channel through which annual contributions may be made by the alumni toward the support of the University. Its purpose is to enable Harvard to maintain her traditions of thorough scholarship and increase her prestige as an educational leader by providing an annual inflow of unrestricted funds which may be devoted by the President and Fellows of the University to such objects as seem to them, from time to time, most essential. In other words, the proceeds of the Harvard Fund are to be used in whole or in part in the discretion of the Corporation, either for current expenses, for improvement of established services, for capital extensions, or for endowment. The basic idea of the Harvard Fund plan is far removed from that of a "campaign" or a "drive." It is based rather upon the belief that all alumni, and other former students, will wel-

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Page 230. ALBERT T. PERKINS, '87, *not* WILLIAM C. BOYDEN, '86, is Vice-President of the Harvard Fund.

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come some well-ordered system whereby they may express their sense of obligation and loyalty to the University by contributing annually an amount to be fixed by each contributor for himself. The regularity of the contributions, subject to inevitable fluctuations, and the participation of the largest possible number of alumni, rather than the size of individual subscriptions, are the points to be emphasized, and upon them the success of the project will depend. The general scheme of the Fund is not new. It has been the subject of favorable discussion at graduate gatherings for many years past. Sentiment on the subject did not really crystallize, however, until 1919, when committees were appointed by the Harvard Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs to inquire fully into the project and to suggest a form of procedure. The committee investigations were carried on at length and with the utmost thoroughness, no efforts being spared to determine the merits of the enterprise from every possible angle. The results were enthusiastic reports and the recommendation that steps be taken as soon as practicable to formulate a plan and inaugurate the Fund.

The difficult task of carrying out the recommendation for the actual establishment of the Fund was entrusted to a committee composed of Jerome D. Greene, '96, John W. Prentiss, '98, and Eliot Wadsworth, '98. The effectiveness of their labors is seen in the organization of the Harvard Fund Council, an assembling of executive and clerical staffs in Cambridge, and the formulation of a comprehensive plan of operation which has the hearty approval of the University governing boards.

The purposes and scope of the activities to be carried on through the mechanism of the Harvard Fund are most clearly and concisely set forth in the following paragraph from a recent report:

> The fundamental considerations governing the establishment and administration of the proposed Fund are:
>
> 1. That Harvard University needs a large increase of funds available for support, improvement, and, in some instances the extension of its work;
>
> 2. That among the forty thousand or more alumni and other former students there are a large number whose sense of obligation and loyalty would make them welcome a well-ordered plan whereby they could contribute annually an amount for the endowment or current expenses of the University;
>
> 3. That the amounts contributed should be, ordinarily speaking, a moderate voluntary charge on the giver's current income and should bear such relation to his whole income as he should fix for himself, having regard to the steadiness of his contribution year after year, subject to such increases or

decreases as his circumstances might justify rather than to his maximum capacity at any particular time;

4. That the money annually raised for the Harvard Fund should be paid in to the Treasurer of the University without restriction as to its use and with entire freedom on the part of the Corporation of treating the Fund and its successive annual accretions either as endowment or as money for current use, or partly in one way and partly in the other, subject only to the stipulation, to be expressed in the By-Laws of the Fund and to be one of the terms of trust inherent in each contribution, that the Corporation should be free to apply in their discretion some portion of the annual receipts of the Fund toward the maintenance of alumni activities deemed useful to the University, including

(*a*) the expenses directly connected with the promotion and administration of the Fund,

(*b*) the expenses of the central organizations of the Harvard Alumni Association and the Associated Harvard Clubs;

5. That the Harvard Fund, as such, should not be implied as a vehicle for periodic campaigns for large capital sums, but that such campaigns, if emergencies arose requiring them, should be entirely dissociated from the collection of the regular annual subscriptions to the Harvard Fund.

Concerning the University's pressing needs for more funds, the report continues:

Reference need only be made to the campaign prospectus used in connection with the Harvard Endowment Fund campaign in 1919 where, in addition to the then pressing need for larger salaries, it was shown that there were well defined needs in every department running many millions of dollars beyond the objective of that campaign. Most important of all, in every department, is the provision of money for assistance and equipment, such as to obtain the maximum of productivity and the minimum of administrative work for the ablest teachers and investigators. This is the one vital need of the University. According as it is measurably met or not, the prestige of Harvard is maintained or lost. The efforts that are being made to raise the standards of scholarship in Harvard University and to stimulate intellectual ambition in a large proportion of the undergraduates are very costly and the object is well worth the cost. To be successful they will require more and better tutors, and to get and retain these an attractive career in this field must be held out to the ablest graduates and others whose training should not be limited to Cambridge or even to this country, but should include study and observation abroad. The residential life of both students and teachers in Cambridge should be reasonably comfortable and inviting, and all this costs money, more than the University now has. It is for the Corporation, aided by the several faculties, to see that money is not wasted on mere expansion, but that the emphasis first, last and all the time is placed on the quality of teaching and research. If this is recognized as of the highest, and the means are provided, Harvard's place is secure.

The thirty graduates composing the charter membership of the Harvard Fund Council were appointed jointly by the Directors of the

Harvard Alumni Association and the officers of the Associated Harvard Clubs. They are divided into six groups of five each to hold office for one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively. At the expiration of the first year, and each year thereafter, three members of the Council shall be nominated and elected by the alumni at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Board of Overseers and the Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association are nominated and elected. One of the two remaining members shall be appointed by the President of the Harvard Alumni Association, and the other by the President of the Associated Harvard Clubs. That the personnel of the Council effectively represents every section of the country and a wide range of classes is indicated by the following list of membership:

For six years — Albert T. Perkins, '87, St. Louis, Missouri; Charles F. Adams, '88, Boston; Jerome D. Greene, '96, New York City; John W. Prentiss, '98, New York City; Eliot Wadsworth, '98, Boston.

For five years — Howard Elliott, '81, New York City; Thomas W. Lamont, '92, New York City; Langdon P. Marvin, '98, New York City; Henry S. Dennison, '99, Framingham; John Richardson, '08, Boston.

For four years — William C. Boyden, '86, Chicago, Illinois; C. C. Stillman, '98, New York City; Dwight F. Davis, '00, St. Louis, Missouri; John W. Hallowell, '01, Readville; Leverett Saltonstall, '14, Chestnut Hill.

For three years — Herbert L. Clark, '87, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, New York City; Edgar H. Wells, '97, New York City; Benjamin H. Dibblee, '99, San Francisco, California; James W. D. Seymour, '17, Cambridge.

For two years — M. D. Follansbee, '92, Chicago, Illinois; Evan Hollister, '97, Buffalo, New York; John Price Jones, '02, New York City; Mackey Wells, '08, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; James P. Warburg, '17, New York City.

For one year — Morton D. Hull, '89, Chicago, Illinois; Alexander M. White, '92, New York City; Percy S. Straus, '97, New York City; Edward P. Davis, '99, St. Paul, Minnesota; N. F. Ayer, '00, Boston.

In assuming the heavy responsibilities with which they have been charged, the members of the Council have again stressed the point that under no circumstances shall the Harvard Fund be used as a vehicle for special money raising drives. It is probable, of course, that the University will be faced, from time to time in the future, with large capital needs which must be met in some intensive way; and, as

always in the past, a method will be found to meet such needs. It will be a fortunate outcome if the regular contributions of the alumni to the Harvard Fund should go far towards providing for the future needs and growth of the University. On the other hand, it is well that the entire American community, outside the alumni bodies of the great universities, should continue to feel in the future, as it has in the past, a real interest in, and responsibility for, the endowed universities as an integral part of our national educational system.

Plans are fast maturing for the issuance of the first call for contributions, and members of the Council have every reason to expect a gratifying response. The mandate of the alumni is clear. The various graduate bodies have favored the plan for years. The governing boards of the University have given it every necessary official sanction. Nothing was lacking except the perfection of an administrative organization and that has now been accomplished. The success of the undertaking now depends upon the forty thousand or more Harvard alumni and other former students and interested persons. Their response will undoubtedly be a full measure of their interest in, and loyalty to, Harvard.

THE FARNSWORTH ROOM AFTER NINE YEARS

By FLORENCE MILNER

WHEN Mrs. Rice, in memory of her son, gave to Harvard the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, it was her desire and that of all in authority to make it the greatest college library in the country. Mrs. Rice did her part and more when she built the largest and finest college library building in the United States and, in the two memorial rooms which are the heart of the library, enshrined Harry Widener's remarkable collection of rare books. Since then every effort has been put forth to bring the library, in every department, up to a standard that should satisfy the donor's high desires.

From the beginning it was a dream of the Director's to have what he then called a Standard Book Room. Space for such a room was set apart and so designated. It was a year and a half after the library was in operation before the dream became a reality, for general funds could not be thus diverted and the plan must wait for some special provision. That came when Mr. and Mrs. William Farnsworth, of Dedham and Boston, fitted out the room and bought the books. This they did

in memory of their son Henry Weston Farnsworth, of the Class of 1912, who was killed in action with the Foreign Legion of the French Army before the Fortier de Navarin, Battle of Champagne, September 28, 1915. The room was opened with very simple ceremonies on December 5, 1916. As the United States did not enter the war until the following spring, the Farnsworth Room probably is the first public memorial of the World War to be completed in this country.

Such a room was an experiment in library work and there was some question as to the final outcome, although faith was strong with the donors and those most familiar with the plan. After nine years, the experimental stage is long passed. The Farnsworth Room is now an integral part of the working library with a function all its own. As it has been my good fortune to have some small share from the beginning in solving the problem, I have been asked to give some account of the room and what, thus far, it seems to have accomplished.

The appearance of the Farnsworth Room is similar to what might be expected of a library in some Harvard Club. There are comfortable chairs, spacious divan, tables with shaded lights, crimson hangings at the long windows and door, walls book-lined to reachable height with no disfiguring numbers on the backs of the books, old portraits above them, and a mantel on which are a chiming clock and old Sheffield plate candelabra. Above the mantel is a decorative panel by Pierre Laurens, of Paris, symbolic of youth's share in the World War. The classic figure of a young man upholding a flaming lamp, against a background of cypress trees and distant hills, embodies the words of the artist, "A travers les ombres de la nuit, la Jeunesse chemine, portant le flambeau de l'esprit."

The purpose of the room is to place the best books within easy reach, free from the usual and necessary formalities of a college library. Here are gathered primarily those standard works of literature that are the foundation of literary culture. They include essays, travel, biography, plays, standard novels, and poetry. Most of them are in English, ranging from Beowulf and Chaucer through Shakespeare's time and the early novelists to such writers as Hugh Walpole, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, and Edith Wharton. Greek and Latin classics are here in the original and in translation, as well as some French, German, Italian, and Spanish books.

The general policy in administration has been to interfere as little as possible with entire freedom in legitimate use of the room. There is nothing between the students and the books, no system of charging, no

reporting to the desk, although the attendants are always ready to give needed assistance. Roughly there is an alphabetical arrangement on the shelves, broken ruthlessly when appearance or convenience dictates. For instance, there is a section which we call the Temptation Shelves. Here there is a collection of lighter reading to catch the attention of those not yet trained to more serious reading, or not familiar with the room, or seeking relaxation in a few minutes of leisure. One entire shelf is given to collections of the best short stories, another to modern plays, while on the others are books which experience proves are general favorites, Jeffery Farnol, Locke, Owen Wister — two copies of "The Virginian" have been worn out and a third is nearly gone — Curwood, Stewart Edward White, Jack London, and of course the Sherlock Holmes stories. Defying alphabetical arrangement, O. Henry and Mark Twain are permanent dwellers in the immediate neighborhood, as well as a complete set of both *Punch* and *Life*. On the other side of the room is a poets' corner where anthologies and the moderns — Masefield, Noyes, E. A. Robinson, Amy Lowell, Kipling, H. D. Untermeyer, De la Mare, Frost, and others — foregather.

This may at first seem unsystematic, but the collection is not large — something over four thousand volumes — and the men who frequent the room with anything like regularity soon become entirely familiar with it. I am convinced that its compensations overbalance the lack of the usual strict library system. We also have learned that the men like to be let pretty thoroughly alone to find things for themselves. This apparent neglect has its value in that, in a hunt for some particular book, unexpected treasures come to light.

Frequently I am asked as to the conduct of the men and what methods are used to maintain discipline. They are much like those recommended by a successful educator. His son, who was entering upon the profession of teaching, asked what he should do to keep order in his classes. The wise answer was, "You just do good teaching and *let* them behave." That is what we try to do with unobtrusive alertness. Then the attractive appearance of the room assumes its occupancy by gentlemen. It always has had the best of care from an efficient maid, so that when the doors open at nine o'clock it is as bright and fresh-looking as on the first day. The books are in exact line with the front of the shelves and, as worn copies are replaced by new ones, the mingled coloring of morocco and cloth of their bindings adds effective beauty. In this policy of replacement there is distinct value,

for there is far greater enjoyment in reading from a good fresh copy than from a worn, dilapidated one.

There is a definite arrangement of furniture, but chairs, except the heaviest ones, are moved for greater comfort or better light. When they are vacated, they are returned to their proper places by the one in charge. This may seem too meticulous care, but it all counts.

"You're as fussy as my mother," said one young man whom I knew well, when he found me plumping up the cushions and putting the chairs in place after the ten o'clock exodus.

"What would happen to the room in a few weeks if I were not fussy?" I asked.

"There wouldn't be any room," he replied. So the men themselves sometimes see that it counts.

On the opening day the librarian said, "I think I can give you a boy to put the books back on the shelves." We have not needed that boy. Nothing ever has been said about the matter, but rarely is a volume left out of place, and often, as a man replaces a book, he stops to see that the alignment is perfect. Frequently while doing this his eye is caught by something else. He takes down the book, leans up against the shelves, and becomes lost in his discovery. Sometimes a man wanders the length of the room reading titles and nibbling at book after book.

A few things have to be insisted upon. With a small room and readers many, it is necessary that all overcoats be checked. This is no great hardship, as the check-room is just across the hall. Coming to the room for the first time, a young man does not always understand this, but, when his attention is called to it, he recognizes the desirability of the request and almost never is there anything but the heartiest compliance.

The purpose of the room is to arouse interest in reading as distinct from formal study. It is not always easy to draw the line. Our shelves are rich in things professors, instructors, and tutors not only suggest, but in many cases require shall be read in connection with courses. Is such reading study? It has taken a little thought, a little patience to know just where to draw the line. It never can be a perfectly straight one, but must curve around circumstances and conditions, guided by common sense. Just now there is a run on "Tom Jones," "Clarissa Harlowe," Gibbon's "Rome," Masefield's poetry and "Quentin Durward," all evidently connected with some English course. As long as they are merely *read*, there is no question, for a professor or instructor

should be as competent to suggest a good book as a less intelligent casual acquaintance.

Occasionally there is a tendency, steadily decreasing, to take elaborate notes. This cannot be allowed, as it is entirely outside the purpose of the room. This restriction sometimes works hardship, especially when our copy is at the time the only one available in the library. Yet the prohibition must stand, as the function of the room is entirely apart from technical study. For several years one of the assistant librarians has given talks to the freshmen on the use of the library. His clear presentation of the purpose of the Farnsworth Room has helped much in eliminating the tendency to study there.

Youth would not be youth without attempts to circumvent this prohibition. The trick of putting a story-book inside the big geography is as old as school-days. It is amusing to see that trick occasionally reversed here by concealing a book on accounting or economics inside a piece of real literature. There is a large globe between the desk and a chair by a certain window. This chair is a favorite retreat for those with a thirst for learning and comfort combined.

Do we ever lose books? Yes, but very few in comparison with the number of readers. In similar rooms elsewhere students are required to leave all books outside, so that it may be easier to know whether any are illegitimately extracted. In others, if a single book disappears, the room is closed until the book is returned. It never has seemed wise to adopt these measures here. In any community there are always a few who do not rise to high standards of honor; the very large majority do. Consider these figures. During the first year there was an average of about 100 readers a day. That has steadily increased until for October, 1925, it reached nearly 200. As the room is open Sundays and holidays, that means something like 6000 readers a month or about 54,000 a year. Twelve or fourteen books is our highest loss for any year, and in that particular one the entire library suffered from an acute attack of stealing. This year our numbers are intact to date of writing. A glance shows that the percentage of loss is too small to be considered in comparison with the loss to the right-minded through closing the room for a single day. Besides the dignity of the room would be greatly lowered by anything approaching suspicious surveillance. It is interesting to note that when a book does disappear, the remarks of the other readers would, if they could reach the ears of the culprit, make him somewhat uncomfortable. Conscience, too, sometimes moves if slowly. Books have been returned by mail from

distant cities or have miraculously reappeared in their proper places after a lapse of years, in two instances after three years.

There is no end of stories that might be told concerning the attitude of individuals toward the room and their appreciation of what it has meant to them. A constant reader for four years is now in New York City. "The other day," he said on a visit to the room, "I needed a particular book very much, so I gave up my noon hour and went to the public library to get it. I spent the entire time waiting and came away without it, and all the time I could just see it on the shelf over there," pointing to the particular volume.

One young man used to appear every morning at a certain time, sit with book in hand but apparently not reading much. Later he volunteered the information that he came in to learn a stanza a day of a certain poem.

Seeing "The Three Musketeers" in the hands of a young man I asked, "Are you reading it for the first time?"

"Oh, mercy, no! I come in here for a few minutes to appease my moody spirits. This must be the fifth or sixth time I've read it."

As a rule the breadth and amount of reading that the men have done is amazing but sometimes we get startling insight into the barrenness of some minds. "Have you a book called 'The Strange Cases of Randolph Mason?'"

I confessed our lack and my own ignorance of the book.

"It's all about law cases. One story's about a man who killed a woman and boils up her body. I tell you they're great! You ought to read 'em!"

"The only trouble with this room is that there are too many good things here that a fellow hasn't read," one student complained. "I want to read so many of them all at once that I don't know where to begin."

And what do the men read? My own curiosity was aroused, so occasionally I take lists of the books in use for an hour. These vary widely at different times, modified more or less by college conditions, and no fragment, however perfect, is ever a sample of the even web, yet these lists are significant. The one made late in October, the first this year, is appended for what it is worth:

The Fortunes of Oliver Horne	F. Hopkinson Smith
Autobiography	Roosevelt
The Tale of Triona	Locke
Joseph Andrews	Fielding

Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes	Doyle
The Tragedy of Nan	Masefield
The Mountebank	Locke
Typhoon	Conrad
Chronicles	Monstrelet
A Diversity of Creatures	Kipling
The Beloved Vagabond	Locke
Daffodil Fields	Masefield
The Forsyte Saga	Galsworthy
The Way of the World	Congreve
The Descent of Man	Darwin
The Custom of the Country	Wharton
History of Russian Music	Montagu-Nathan
Adam Bede	George Eliot
Modern Essays	Christopher Morley
Alice in Wonderland	Carroll
Pamela	Richardson
The Cathedral	Walpole
Black Bartlemy's Treasure	Farnol
The Apology	Plato
Absalom and Achitophel	Dryden
The Man Who Kept a Diary	J. C. Squire
Ode to Harvard	Witter Bynner
The Mysterious Stranger	Mark Twain
Tom Jones	Fielding
Punch	
Marius the Epicurean	Pater
Moll Flanders	DeFoe
Caleb Williams	Godwin
Petronius	Loeb Classics
Old Curiosity Shop	Dickens
Mont St. Michel and Chartres	Adams
La Pucelle de Thilouze	Balzac
Jane Eyre	Brontë
John Keats	Amy Lowell
Outline of Literature	Drinkwater
Henry the Sixth	Shakespeare
Memoirs of the Harvard Dead	Howe
Getting Married	Shaw
Letters	Voltaire
The Harvard Book	
Clarissa Harlowe	Richardson
Twenty Years After	Dumas
The Doge of Venice	Byron
A Connecticut Yankee	Mark Twain
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
The American Revolution	Trevelyan
The Ancient Highway	Curwood

The Way of All Flesh	Butler
Diary of a Superfluous Man	Turgenieff
The Maid's Tragedy	Beaumont and Fletcher
The Virginians	Thackeray
Life	
Diary	Pepys
A Double Barrelled Detective Story	Mark Twain
Youth	Conrad
The Three Musketeers	Dumas
The American Scholar	Emerson
New Testament	
Candida	Shaw
Homer	Loeb Classics
Terence	Loeb Classics
The Soul of Samuel Pepys	Bradford
Travels of Marco Polo	Yule
Beowulf, etc.	Gummere
Satires	Horace
Outline of History	Wells
Later Essays	Stevenson
Skookum Chuck	S. E. White
The Egoist	Meredith

Let me add here that for books suggested in courses, the assignment sometimes is for ten, twenty, or a hundred pages but it is not unusual for a man thus primed to read the entire book.

During the last few years, several rooms modeled after the Farnsworth Room and following its general policy, have been installed in various places. In February of this year such a one was opened in the new library of the University of Minnesota. Wellesley has a similar room. The public library in Detroit has copied the idea in what they call the Booklovers Room. A woman's club in a town too small to support a public library, has opened a single room where a small collection of standard books may be read "without money and without price." Another large mid-western university as well as one of the best-known Eastern colleges is looking forward to doing something similar in the near future, while others are dreaming and hoping. From all these have come many inquiries as to furnishings, class of books, policy, and success of the Farnsworth Room. Our one available typewritten list of books has gone to most of the above mentioned and travels much of the time.

In this connection, too high praise cannot be given to those whose knowledge of books, whose strict adherence to a high standard, placed on our shelves a remarkably well-selected list of books. This I can say

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with entire frankness for when I came to take charge of the room about 3000 volumes were already in place. The same high standard has been maintained in making additions.

And so in its own little corner the Farnsworth Room is doing its small share toward rounding out the plans made from the beginning for a magnificent library for Harvard College. How magnificent the library is, how painstakingly it serves the student body, how wide its influence, no one who has not actually lived in it can realize.

FRANCIS LEE HIGGINSON

By CHARLES C. JACKSON, '63

HIGGINSON was born in Bedford Place, Boston, October 11, 1841, and died at Pride's Crossing, August 19, 1925. His father, George Higginson was a descendant of the distinguished Reverend Francis Higginson who came to America in 1629, with his wife and eight children, at the invitation of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay. This invitation was given to him, not only for his own characteristics, but also for the record of the family which had developed qualities needed for such an important undertaking. The fitness of this selection has been made manifest by the continued prominence in public and domestic circles occupied by his family through the succeeding annals of New England history. An interesting sketch of him and his early descendants is given in Bliss Perry's "Life of Henry L. Higginson," pages 2–5.

Francis Lee Higginson's mother was Mary Lee, daughter of Henry Lee and Mary Jackson, and sister of the well-known Colonel Henry Lee who died in 1898. She had remarkable qualities of heart and mind, which helped to give inspiration to the careers of the three Harvard brothers. She died when Francis was seven years old, and the burden of bringing up the family — a daughter and four sons — fell on the father. He was a remarkably honorable, courageous, and vigorous man, and in the highest degree gentle, affectionate, and charitable. Though he had a quick temper, it never led him into unkind actions.

Francis was naturally sensitive and highstrung, and, as a young boy, in rather delicate health. He doubtless received both the petting and the discipline which naturally fall to the lot of the youngest in an active, warm-hearted family.

The father had been in business in New York, but "failed" in the

panic of '37, and soon after came to Boston to make a new start. In 1848 he formed the firm of Lee & Higginson, with Mr. John C. Lee, of Salem, grandfather of the present George C. Lee, to do a banking and brokerage business. In 1853 Colonel Henry Lee and Mr. George C. Lee, son of John, joined the firm. George Higginson died in April, 1889, at the age of eighty-five. A few years before his death he took great pains to find all the creditors or their representatives on all the debts which he had left in New York, and paid them all up with interest at a liberal rate.

In 1868 the late Henry L. Higginson became a partner, and Francis came into the firm in 1869. The boys displayed very marked business ability and took in other able partners, so that the firm has become one of the great banking houses of the world.

Francis was educated at the Boston Latin School in Bedford Street, close by his home, until 1857, when he was sent to Mr. F. B. Sanborn's school in Concord, where he could get more hearty outdoor life. Mr. Sanborn was a prominent Abolitionist, and the Concord influences may have produced a marked effect on Francis's subsequent life. From Concord he came to Cambridge in 1859 and entered Harvard College in the Class of '63. He did not graduate with the Class because in April, 1863, he received a commission as lieutenant in Colonel Shaw's negro regiment — the 54th Massachusetts. This employment of negroes as soldiers was a new experiment and was especially dangerous, because the Southerners threatened to hang any of the white officers who were captured with them. Moreover, it was disapproved of in many social circles in the North, but no bad results came from it. Higginson was with the regiment at the time of its assault on Fort Wagner, but he did not participate in this historic event because he had been dispatched to James Island for special service with a detail of eighty men. He suffered grievously from malarial fever contracted in Charleston Harbor, and, being brought almost to death's door, was sent home on sick-leave in December, 1863. He did not rejoin the 54th Regiment, but in February, 1864, received a commission as captain in the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry (also negro) under Colonel H. S. Russell. This regiment spent many months at Point Lookout, Virginia, guarding prisoners. In 1865, after the close of the Civil War, it was sent to Mexico, and stationed on the Rio Grande as part of an army of observation and of menace to Maximilian and Louis Napoleon. He was mustered out of service in October, 1865, and then spent a year in Europe for rest and to fully recover his health.

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On his return in 1867, he entered his father's office, and in 1869 became a partner. His talent for business became soon evident and he played an important part in the firm's remarkable development. He retired from the firm in 1886, but still continued actively engaged in business affairs.

He was elected a director in the Merchants' National Bank in 1893, and in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company in 1902, and in the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company in 1889, and held all those positions up to his death. The president of the Calumet and Hecla Company, R. L. Agassiz, says they relied very strongly on him. In 1882 he was elected a director of the New York and New England Railroad Company and was very active in its affairs, till he resigned in 1885. At one period by his resolute and daring action he not only helped greatly to put this company on its feet, but saved it for its stockholders from the hands of a group of rich speculators. He was elected director in the West End Railroad Company about 1892 and was a leader in its councils until late in 1896, when it was absorbed by the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, led by Mr. J. P. Morgan. From April, 1886, to April, 1914, he was a trustee and on the Board of Investment of the Suffolk Savings Bank; and from April, 1902, to April, 1914, was its president. During his presidency the bank adopted a pension system for its retiring employees, and built its present beautiful one-story building on the corner of Pemberton Square and Tremont Street. He was one of the early promoters of the City Trust Company, and a very leading director in it from its organization in 1900 till it was absorbed by the Old Colony Trust Company in 1909.

In several other directions than that of business he was also prominent and useful. He was trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts from 1900 to 1918 and treasurer from 1906 to 1917. Mr. W. C. Endicott, who is now the treasurer, says, "I consider that Mr. Higginson was a very great benefactor to the Museum. He increased the Museum's funds by his investments and as trustee and treasurer his advice was unfailingly good." His gifts to it were more than $25,000. For several years he was trustee of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. From 1900 to 1914 he was a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Dr. H. P. Walcott, who was then chairman of the Board, states that he was of very great service in this position. The treasurer, Mr. C. H. W. Foster, says that his advice and aid on the Finance Committee were invaluable. Besides other substantial gifts

to the Hospital, on his resignation he gave to it $40,000 for a special purpose, on condition that his name should not be attached to the gift until after his death.

He served three terms of six years each as Overseer of Harvard University, and Dr. George A. Gordon, who was elected with him in 1897, has told the writer that Higginson paid very great attention to the questions that came before them and always voted wisely. He was a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1902 until 1917, and made gifts to it of $15,000. He favored the absorption of this institution by Harvard University, and was one of a small group of men who, about 1909, secured the land where the Harvard Business School buildings will be, in the hope that the Institute buildings would be put there. To the Harvard Department of Industrial Hygiene he gave $50,000 at about the time of its organization. Among his numerous gifts to the Harvard Medical School were generous contributions from time to time toward the building on Boylston Street, and when the Medical Department sought to acquire new land in order to expand its activities still further, he and his brother Henry became leaders in a syndicate which secured provisionally a desirable site for this purpose. When the "George Higginson Professorship of Physiology" was founded, he contributed the larger part of the $100,000 fund. He contributed freely to the funds of the Harvard Cancer Commission and to the new medical dormitories. These and other larger and important gifts to Harvard University — in directions which from time to time greatly needed support — amounted in all to about $700,000. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts Humane Society from 1893 to 1921, and was always on either the Finance or the Auditing Committee. He was also an active member of Bishop Lawrence's committees in 1904–05, which raised $3,000,000 to increase the salaries of the Harvard professors and instructors.

One of Higginson's marked traits, keenly appreciated by those who knew him best, was his generosity of mind in dealing with friends with whom he differed. His criticisms would be sharp and strong, but if his suggestions were not adopted, he was still heartily ready to give sympathy and help where needed. Pursuance of this course led him into very heavy expenditures.

He was married in February, 1876, to Julia Borland, daughter of Dr. John Nelson Borland, of Boston, and by her had four children — Francis L. (Class of 1900); Mary, now Mrs. Philip S. Sears; Juliet,

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now Mrs. F. S. Goodwin; and Barbara, now Mrs. Barrett Wendell. He was married in April, 1898, to Corina Shattuck, daughter of the late Dr. George B. Shattuck. She survives him, and by her he had three children — Corina, now Mrs. Bernard F. Rogers, of Chicago; Eleanor, now Mrs. George H. Lyman, Jr.; and George, now in Harvard College, Class of 1927.

Physically Higginson was of slight build and in the days of his youth had a light, wiry frame which made him proficient in boyish sports. He was a good fighter, and this quality was held in great respect by his classmates. But it would have been difficult to find an instance in which the part he played in these contests was not on the side of fair play and justice. The bullies of those days had cause to recognize his prowess. Later his tastes led him into intellectual rather than athletic pursuits. His favorite reading was in history and biography, and having a very retentive memory he became extremely well informed on these subjects. As he grew to manhood he seemed to exemplify in his own person many of the traits characteristic of a long line of predecessors. The fiery temperament, the dominating spirit, the keen intelligence were all there as well as the critical and cool judgment which held emotions in control and gave wise decisions. These are qualities which give strength to our New England character and in which we all take much pride.

But there was another side also: here under the armor of a cold reserve were sympathy and affection for those near to him which, as years accumulated, kept him in close touch with a group of loyal relatives and friends, young as well as old.

The records of the University bear upon its list of graduates the name of Higginson from its earliest days. This fact seemed to have bred in him a strong devotion to his Alma Mater which was one of the mainsprings of his generosity to her and of his wise judgments in her councils; but his modest temperament and strong will held the knowledge of them to the world sternly in the background.

The community has lost a sterling character, the University a loyal friend.

EDWARD STEVENS SHELDON

By CHARLES HALL GRANDGENT, '83

IN the State of Maine, the home of so many sterling hearts and busy minds, was born, November 21, 1851, one of America's really great philologists. Waterville was his native town, and his father was a clergyman, the Reverend David Newton Sheldon. From infantile years, the future linguistic expert displayed interest in the material with which he was to work: closely observant of the speech of men, he had a sharp ear even for the sounds of other creatures, whose utterances — so his playmates later recalled — he could imitate with surprising fidelity. In due time, like many another Maine boy, he came to Harvard; and, as was to be expected of a gently born son of the Dirigo State, his character and his scholarly acumen won early recognition.

Legends, true or false, have clustered about that period of his career. The most persistent tale, perhaps, is one that has to do with climbing, from bottom to top, the waterspout on one of the College halls. For Sheldon, short though his stature, was powerfully built, a handsome man, quick and vigorous in his movements, fond of hard exercise. Those who were his friends in middle life remember his prowess at the oar. Even strangers, who knew him only by sight, may still bring back to mind the amazing rapidity with which he used to thread the streets of Cambridge.

Sheldon's operations, physical and mental, were an original compound of swiftness and deliberation. Things temporal and temporal only he achieved with the closest possible approach to instantaneousness, leaving an unusually extended share of time to that which partook of eternity. The mechanical act of writing (mostly performed with a dull, stubby bit of pencil) proceeded at a pace seemingly incompatible with the legibility of the result. So it was with other tasks which required only a minimum of thought — the collection of masses of evidence, the reading of large quantities of mediocre literature, the correction of students' exercises: whereas there never was any sparing of time when important writings were to be studied, or important conclusions were to be reached. In forming his decisions, it was his habit to take into consideration every conceivable possibility, and to weigh with impartial mind the advantages and disadvantages of every conceivable hypothesis. Caution is the attribute most commonly ascribed to him by his students, but in reality his caution was no greater

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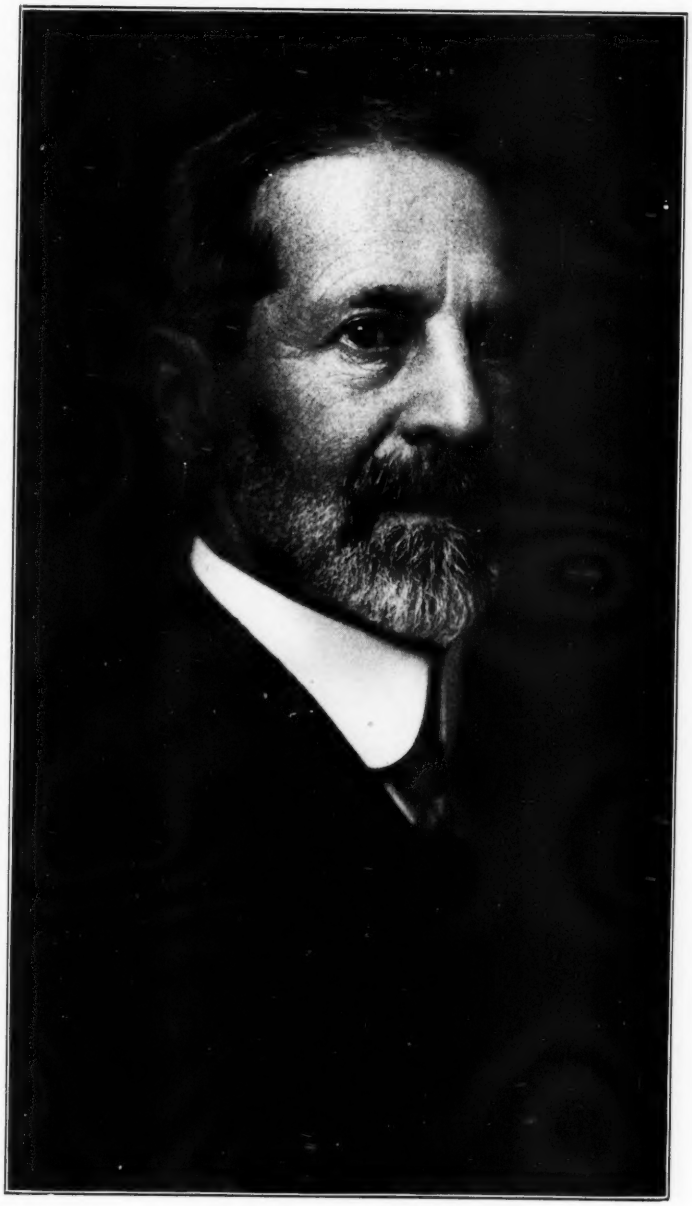
than his independence, his imagination, and his insight. And, after all, caution is only a matter of method; the real characteristic of his judgments is their soundness.

The strict and fearless impartiality with which he confronted scientific problems, he carried with him into all the affairs of life. No one ever had a purer sense of justice; no one was ever more plucky in defending right or in denouncing wrong. Selfish ambition and selfish weakness were equally alien to him. Yet he had about him nothing of the puritanical ascetic. Clever, genial, generous, he gave himself without stint to those who needed his help and were capable of receiving it. One, at least, of his former pupils owes all his earlier success as an author to the patient, painstaking, judicial criticism — night after night, month after month — of the master who had become an elder colleague, in kindness an elder brother.

Sheldon's own writings are remarkable for their shrewd ingenuity, their nice discrimination, their good sense, their reliability. They are mostly articles and monographs on linguistic and literary topics. He delighted in such elusive problems as the psychology of Chrétien's Erec, the name of the letter *h*, the *u* in *aunt*. While still a youth he wrote "A Short German Grammar," which is one of the greatest time-savers ever devised, reducing, as it does, that commonly expansive subject to a few meaty pages. His really monumental work, however, which occupied a large part of his life, was the revision of the etymologies in "Webster's Dictionary," later called the "New International." Here was exactly the right matter for his combination of gifts — his wide and accurate knowledge, his care, his judgment, his precision. Therefore has he been, and is destined to be, one of the most extensively and intensively read of American scholars, despite the modest number of his signed publications. Philologists will always regret that he did not live to complete a comprehensive discussion of Anglo-Norman or a treatise on the French element in English, subjects on which he was an acknowledged authority.

Full, indeed, were his linguistic attainments. When he had received his A.B., in 1872, he went abroad and spent years in study, mainly in Berlin, Leipzig, and Paris. In Berlin he was a pupil of the great Adolf Tobler. Furthermore, he was one of the first to understand and appreciate the writings of that brilliant English phonetician, Henry Sweet. Thus he early became himself an expert in phonetics, and this science furnished him with a proper basis for all his subsequent study of language, whether historical or practical. For he was not one of



EDWARD STEVENS SHELDON

those language-lovers whose love is confined to the written word; several European tongues he learned to speak fluently and with admirable correctness. As far back as the memory of his friends can go, his speech was always remarkable for its distinctness; doubtless a natural tendency to neat articulation was reinforced by his study of the mechanism of sounds. He was fond of reading aloud, and by his intimates was often called upon to afford them the pleasure of his intelligent rendering and his crisp diction.

When Sheldon returned to Harvard, in 1877, he was given a chance to impart some of his wealth to others. Mainly his instruction was in German, as, indeed, was the case in those days with any young man, whatever his specialty, who had recently come back from study in Germany. Many a middle-aged graduate will remember his first introduction to the language of Goethe at the hands of a short but incisive introducer on whom his ungrammatical affection bestowed the nickname "Kleine." As an elementary teacher, Sheldon was an advocate of the extemporaneous, and plenty of it. Reducing formal grammar to its lowest terms, he put faith in great quantities of reading at sight. Fortunately, however, he was not altogether confined to elementary work, although during most of his career an undue share of his time was assigned to it, in accordance with the wasteful system which was then necessary. He did give a course in Middle High German which was mightily enjoyed by those students whom good sense or good fortune impelled to choose it. An interesting feature of the course was his encouragement of those who had a literary bent to turn the medieval poems into modern German verse. The whole experience was an eye-opener to youths accustomed to the narrow confines of modernity; it was an opening of magic casements upon the faërie seas of the Middle Ages.

Those were the days when philology still bore something of the aroma of German Romanticism which had given it birth. It had not yet discarded mysticism — if, indeed, it can be said to have quite done with it now. Language was regarded as a mysterious something, independent of the men who spoke it, moved by inexorable natural laws of its own. In like extravagant vein was the conception of popular composition: folk poems grew up of themselves out of the folk, without conscious participation of the composers. Such theories Sheldon, with his hard common sense, never allowed to influence him too far. Something of their glamour he felt, and something of their romantic color he radiated upon his pupils. But he was not a man to lose contact with

reality; furthermore, he had been trained by Tobler, who was himself rather a psychologist than a mystic in his notion of human speech.

A lasting acquisition from the Romantic period is a predilection for the primitive, the popular. Such fondness, no doubt, was one of the moving forces which led to the foundation, in 1899, of the American Dialect Society, which is still active and has accumulated much interesting material for a dictionary of Americanisms. In the organization of this society the leading spirit was Professor Sheldon, who was its first secretary and later its president. Its first president was Professor F. J. Child. Sheldon was, moreover, one of the notable figures in the early history of the Modern Language Association of America, and was in after years president of this body also. There he had a hand in the construction of a practical phonetic alphabet by a joint committee of several learned societies. In his presidential address he championed the broader use of the term *philology*, to include literature as well as linguistics — in fact, all the manifestations of a national civilization. A still stronger proof of his interest in letters was his devotion to Dante studies; long a member of the Dante Society of Cambridge, he came to be for several years its president and maintained his interest in it until the end.

Although he had started as a teacher of German, his favorite group of languages was always the Neo-Latin. It was therefore a considerable satisfaction to him to be shifted, as he was in 1884, to the Romance side, becoming Assistant Professor, then Professor, of Romance Philology. His equipment was extraordinarily complete. To his particular competence in his own field he was able to add a training in Germanic and Indo-European Philology which few Romance specialists possess. The year 1884, the date of his transfer, was a happy one for him. It was the year of his marriage and the year of his promotion to an assistant professorship. From that time on, until his withdrawal in 1921 with the title of Professor Emeritus, his path was plain, his merit recognized, his contentment marred only, in the closing years, by recurrent malady. This grievous affliction he bore with cheerful fortitude. On the occasion of his retirement, his colleagues and old students gave him a farewell dinner in Boston, a celebration which was expected to be purely gay, but which the note of love and gratitude made quite as sentimental as it was joyous. Surely, in the light of what has followed, one's only regret can be that reserve put any check on the outflow of affection. Sheldon's final illness, which from the beginning admitted of no hope, lasted from February to October, his life

being prolonged beyond normal expectation. During those last months, in the grip of pain, sure of impending and eagerly awaited death, he kept alive his interest in his companions and in his former studies, which he could still discuss with his accustomed clarity and with his accustomed friendly smile. He died on the sixteenth of October, a genuine scholar and a noble character.

ALBERT ANDREW HOWARD

By E. K. RAND, '94

IN the summer of 1899, I found myself one day at a table in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, side by side with the dreaded instructor of my freshman days, Dr. Albert Andrew Howard. I say "dreaded" because my classmates and I had not quite penetrated behind the dignity of his expansive forehead and solemn searching eyes to the genial humanity which he managed to conceal in the classroom. It was before the day when freshmen are taken on advisorial laps, fed at afternoon teas, and guided to careers. It was the age of Harvard indifference and the dignified aloofness of the Faculty. Howard could jest in the classroom and his jests were good; but when they occurred, we felt, despite our amusement, a certain breach of official propriety.

I met my teacher later in my senior year when I took a part in the Phormio of Terence and he was director of the music. I can see him now, imprisoned with two members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra beneath the stage in Sanders Theatre, guiding the hidden accompaniment, rising every now and then with beaded brow to check our mispronunciations and metrical monstrosities — always solemn and always correct.

I did not really know him until that golden summer in Paris, when we collated manuscripts side by side from ten until four, save only for a few moments when I descended to the buffet in the library for a snack of food. He would work on from start to finish, not raising his eyes from his work, until the attendant called out "Messieurs, on va fermer!" At that he would look up with a smile and we would sally forth to the Café Molière for a glass of the real beer of Munich — real it was, for else it would not have touched his lips. We dined at a small restaurant for one franc sixty — or when we felt extravagant, two francs forty — had coffee at the Café de la Bourse, chiefly because he liked to listen to the raucous call of the vendor of *La Presse*, and then

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we would go to the play or stroll up the Champs Elysées to the Café du Rond Point, to sip and meditate and comment on the *comédie humaine*, which almost makes the stage unnecessary in France. One day as I left my place for lunch, he surprised me by remarking, "You will not find me on your return. I must go to the *Jardin des Plantes*, to watch French people look at monkeys." I returned in time to go too.

O noctes cenæque deum!

Albert Howard was born at Palmer, Massachusetts, October 6, 1858, the son of Johnson Patton and Lucy (Richmond) Howard. Not long afterward, his family moved to Ilion, New York, where his father was a manufacturer of parts of rifles for the Remington Rifle Company. As a boy, Howard amused his spare hours by taking practical lessons of the workmen in his father's factory, and he once remarked to a friend that when he entered college he was fully qualified to earn a good living as an expert machinist. He prepared for Harvard at Exeter, entering the freshman class in 1878. He seemed to be aware of his chosen profession from the start. He received a Detur in his freshman year, and was a member and treasurer of the Philological Society. He took Second Year Honors and Final Honors in Classics, and graduated *magna cum laude*. Though among the high scholars of his class, Howard led no sombre life as an undergraduate. In particular, he allowed nothing worth while in music or the drama to escape him.

After his graduation in 1882, Howard spent a year in the University of Leipsic. He had time there for the *gemüthlicher Teil* of students' festivities as well as for his studies. He told me once of a device of his for avoiding bad German tobacco. He had become tired, he declared, of going out for an evening, being accosted at a *Kneipe* by some student hitherto unknown, who would click his heels, remark "Ich heisse Schmidt" and offer him a bad cigar, necessitating a similar salutation and a present of one of his own cigars, which were not bad. Accordingly, after accumulating a goodly amount of unsmokable material in this way, he would sally forth with a sufficient number of decent cigars, plus one of the unsmokables, which he would give in exchange for the first cigar bestowed on him, and thus reward new-comers appropriately without diminishing his own supply. Howard was always neatly frugal. He understood the art, French rather than German, *faire des petites économies*. And he loved a joke.

On his return to this country, he completed his preparation for the

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doctorate at Harvard, taking the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1885. His thesis, of which a translation was published in the first volume of Harvard Studies in Classical Philology (1890), is entitled "*De usu quodam infinitivi perfecti Latini commentatio.*" The subject is small, but the treatment large. The work remains authoritative for those who would understand a nice point in Latin grammar and poetical style. During his undergraduate days at Harvard, Howard became acquainted with Miss Anna Hellrigl, the daughter of Franz and Anna Hellrigl of Meran in the Austrian Tyrol. She was a young lady of charm and culture, a teacher at one time in the household of Charles Eliot Norton. He was married to her on July 1, 1884, in his native town, and in 1885 returned with her to Europe, for another year's study at Leipsic. Coming back to America in 1886, he taught for two years at Miss Shaw's School in Boston, whence he was called to the University of California as Professor of Latin, filling the position of the regular professor during his absence in Europe.

At California, Howard woke a somewhat somnolent department of the Classics into life. He organized a Classical Club and entertained that organization, as he often did our Harvard club, at his house. One evening he introduced the members into the fascinating field — somewhat new to them — of Latin epigraphy with a paper on the *Senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus.* On another occasion he discoursed on the Vestal Virgins and published his remarks in the San Francisco *Argonaut.* He told me once that it was his first paper and that he was thoroughly ashamed of it. Wishing to read a paper of Howard's that one should be ashamed of, I hunted long in the files of the *Argonaut* without finding it. The lucky discoverer would meet with a literary curiosity — if it answers Howard's description.

In 1890, Howard was appointed a Tutor in Latin at Harvard, becoming Assistant Professor in 1893 and Professor of Latin in 1901. On the death of Minton Warren in 1908, he succeeded to the Pope Professorship of Latin, and filled this position up to his death. He served on the Administrative Board of Harvard College, and was a member of various important committees, including that on Honors in Literature. From 1906 to 1913 he was Chairman of the Department of the Classics. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, serving for years on its Committee on Publications. In 1903 he was elected to honorary membership in Φ B K.

In April of last year, Howard became aware of the presence of some serious malady, which proved to be cancer. He abandoned his teach-

ing and underwent an operation which proved of no avail. In the ensuing months, he endured pain unflinchingly. In July the disease was complicated with an attack of bronchitis which developed into pleurisy, and on the last day of the month caused his death. His funeral was held in the Chapel at Mt. Auburn Cemetery on August 3. The services were conducted by Professor D. G. Lyon. The pallbearers were Professors C. R. Lanman, H. W. Smyth, G. L. Kittredge, J. H. Beale, E. H. Hall, J. D. M. Ford, C. B. Gulick and C. H. Moore; three younger members of the Department of the Classics, Professor W. C. Greene and Messrs. H. K. Messenger and C. L. Sherman, were the ushers. Professor Howard left besides his widow, one son, Herman Hagen Howard of the Class of 1916, named for his friend, Dr. Hagen, Professor of Entomology from 1870 to 1893.

Howard's introductory training in Classical Philology was many-sided and sound. At Harvard he had sat under such masters as Allen and Goodwin, Lane and Greenough. He knew German scholarship at its best, was thoroughly versed in its methods, and spoke the German language like a native. His idiom and accent were so perfect that his German friends, in censorious moments, sometimes referred to *verfluchte Amerikaner* in his presence, completely oblivious of his nationality. This was before the War, and passed as a jest. During the War Howard was, of course, an ardent patriot. He maintained the highest respect for the best that Germany has produced in scholarship, but as the years proceeded, he underwent a certain reaction. He approved specialization, but only if it was based on a wide acquaintance with the general field. *Lesen, viel lesen, möglichst viel lesen* was a principle that he practised as well as preached. His knowledge of the Greek and Roman authors was profound, nor did he set any bonds between the ancients and moderns; he was especially well versed in the literatures of England and Germany.

With his rigid self-criticism and his common sense, Howard derided the scholar's temptation of rushing inordinately into print. He believed that nothing should be published which had to be done over again. Though such a principle may seem a counsel of perfection amidst the present welter of handbooks and dissertations, his own publications, few in number, rare in quality, can challenge that test. His article on the *αὐλός* or *tibia* which appeared in Volume IV (1893) of the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, with a supplementary article on the Mouthpiece of the *αὐλός* in Volume X (1899), is cited as authoritative in well-known lexicons of music and of classical

philology. One of these declares that until Howard wrote, no clear idea of the nature of the ancient flute had been possible. An eminent expert remarked in a letter of congratulation, "Wenn wir Sie doch einmal in der alten Welt könnten blasen hören!" — an utterance that furnished Howard's friend Morgan with unending material for genial banter, and for post-card pictures showing Howard in various postures, blowing his pipes in the old world. Another article in *Harvard Studies*, Volume XVII (1906), on Valerius Antias and Livy is a protest, neat in diction and unanswerable in argument, against modern detractors of the ancient historian of Rome. Howard was not given to generalities. When the Department of the Classics produced in 1912 a volume entitled "Harvard Studies on Classical Subjects" he declined to contribute a paper. Though detesting mere form, he was master of a trenchant English style and an impeccable Latinity. One of his works, "Latin Selections Illustrating Public Life in the Roman Commonwealth in the Days of Cicero" (1915), was written for a textbook in a course in which he presented an illuminating comparison of Roman political theories and practices with those of the present day. He assisted in the preparation of the shorter Allen & Greenough's Grammar of 1896, and was associated with Professor G. L. Kittredge, his friend and classmate, in the revision of the larger Allen & Greenough of 1903. He might have written comprehensive and authoritative treatises on Roman public antiquities and Latin palæography, in both of which subjects he offered graduate instruction for many years.

One reason for Howard's reluctance to publish works of his own was his interest in the projects of his students and friends. He devoted infinite pains to the doctor's dissertations submitted to him, and was ever ready to listen to a colleague's latest article and to improve it with his kindly and searching criticisms. When Professor J. K. Paine left a history of music partly finished at his death, it was Howard who brought it to completion, well equipped for the task by his knowledge of the history of music and his expertness in the art. He was for many years a member of the Boston Musical Society, and from his youth had played the flute; it was rumored — particularly after the German compliment cited above — that he was the only living man who could perform on the double pipes of the ancients. One would not guess from his modest statement in the preface to Professor Paine's book, how much Howard had contributed to that valuable little volume.

Similarly, when Professor Morgan died without finishing the translation of Vitruvius on which he had labored for years, it was Howard

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who sprang into the breach, revised the nine books that were done, and added the translation of the tenth book, the most difficult of them all. The amount of research devoted to this task, too, would never be suspected from his own words about it. For example, he exercised his mechanical genius in reconstructing the military engine of Hegetor, which nobody had understood before, making a little wooden model of the engine that is pictured in one of the plates in the book. A by-product of these studies is an article on "The Date of Hegetor," which appeared in the volume of essays and papers written in honor of Professor Kittredge in 1913.

The work to which Howard had devoted most of his learned leisure and which beyond question would have been one of the finest achievements of American scholarship, was an edition of Suetonius's *Lives of the Cæsars.* He published an article in the Harvard Studies, Volume VII (1896), called "Notes on Suetonius," one in Volume X (1899), on "Metrical Passages in Suetonius" and one entitled "Notes on a Fifteenth Century Manuscript of Suetonius" in Volume XII (1901), the last being the fruit of the collations made at the Bibliothèque Nationale in the summer of 1899. True to his rule of "Nothing that has to be done over again," he labored at his edition year by year, unwilling to express further views about his author until every manuscript in existence had been emptied of its contents. In the summer of 1911, I had the privilege of working with him on various palæographical problems connected with Suetonius, and in particular with the oldest of the manuscripts, the Memmianus of Paris, a codex of the School of Tours. He collated other manuscripts of his author in London and Durham during the summer of 1913. He possessed photographs of all the more important manuscripts and had recorded their readings in an elaborate set of cards prepared with an elegant neatness and contained in a convenient case, which he himself had designed. Finding further progress impossible without a word-index, he constructed one, with the help of his colleague, Professor C. N. Jackson; this work was published by the Harvard Press in 1922, and is of inestimable value not only for the original purpose that he had in mind, but for the study of Latin idiom in general and its connection with the Romance languages. He worked steadily and calmly at his great design, planning besides the volume of texts, one of annotations, the outcome of years of reading, teaching, and mellowed reflection. Alas, no one survives him capable of completing his plan in the fashion that he would have wrought it out.

While the edition of Suetonius would have been his greatest accomplishment in the world of scholarship, Howard seemed to feel more and more that his first duty and his greatest pleasure was the art of teaching. Above all plans of his own he placed the welfare of Harvard College, which he served with a religious zeal. He doubted the wisdom of exchange professorships and of lecturing without the walls, preferring to stick to his post and mind the regular concerns. He taught for thirty-five years with never a Sabbatical vacation. At one time or another, he had conducted each of the regular courses in Latin open to undergraduates. When, after the death of Professor Lane, the Junior course, Latin 6, fell to his lot, he reorganized it and more and more lived into it, making it a survey of the Silver Age of Latin Literature, as seen through its most famous writers — Suetonius, Pliny, Martial, Juvenal, and Tacitus. But "Silver Age!" — he abhorred the term, as he abhorred all frills and fancies. In a course on Latin literature, he would cut short any introduction or discussion of literary types and let the ancients speak for themselves. One of his former pupils writes: "He made the Romans walk into the classroom alive." Another described as Howard's chief characteristics, "his ability to supply a running commentary on the text by citing anecdotes from the whole range of Latin literature; his constant poking fun at the Germans; his annual venting of spleen in the lecture on Vitruvius in Latin 12, when he would remark 'the ancients said they had a stage, and moderns say they didn't'; his insistence on the reading of Latin, and not the reading about it; his imperturbability — I saw him floored but once when, towards the middle of the year in Latin 12, after he had constantly referred to the Teubner text of an author, some unhappy undergraduate asked, 'How do you spell that word Teubner, anyway?'"

Another writes: "His course brought me in closer touch with the ancient civilization than any other I ever studied. During his lectures I was impressed for the first time with the great influence which Roman civilization has had upon our modern life. I really believe that Latin 6 as given by Professor Howard and Greek 6 as given by Professor Smyth in the same year were as fine a combination of classical courses as ever could have been afforded to students in any college in the world." Many pages could be filled with reminiscences of this kind.

Howard's fondness for his students was not confined to the classroom; his library and his table were theirs. Nobody ever found him

too busy for a friendly talk. He never had the air of one on whose occupations you had intruded; he seemed rather to have been waiting for your coming. He helped many a pupil and friend with consolation, with advice, and with money. His purse was always open, and often widely open, to charitable appeals.

> Di maiorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram
> spirantisque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver,
> qui præceptorem sancti voluere parentis
> esse loco!

Howard was a princely host and entertainer; he could reel off Shakespeare or Mark Twain and Dickens by the yard. He was a member for many years of a little reading club in which his associates were E. S. Sheldon, G. L. Kittredge, and M. H. Morgan. Nobody enjoyed dining out better than he — if the company was congenial. Given a companion not sympathetic, some social climber or hypocrite or æsthete, Howard could retire to the depths and never emerge. His nature was a stimulating mixture of contradictions, like that of his beloved Juvenal — "*poussant jusqu'à l'excès sa mordante hyperbole.*" Strains of violent invective could run side by side with moods of jubilance and tenderness. He fought hard and spared no heads when some measure was proposed that bade fair to lower Harvard's standards. He could scourge with a heavy flail his most intimate friends — and was the first to appear at their doors when distress had befallen them. He formed judgments quickly, and, it would seem at the moment, with adamantine firmness. But he was no less ready, for good reasons, to modify, or reverse, decisions apparently irrevocable. He took little regular exercise, thinking, alas, that he had stored up health and strength enough for a long old age. He was ever ready to walk into town for a dinner with a chosen few, and to walk back. He rarely wore an overcoat, even in the severest days of winter, moving briskly through the Yard with a firm and solemn step as though he had given himself the command to march "at attention." When he met a friend, out went his hand, and the martial manner dropped.

Howard's religious belief had been in youth that of a Baptist. In Cambridge his family was identified for years with the First Parish (Unitarian) Church. He himself rarely attended religious services and disliked formalism of any kind. But he never scoffed at sacred things. He seemed not to have discarded religious faith, but to have treasured it deeply within him. Some who knew him imperfectly dubbed him a pessimist. He could be pessimistic at times, but his discontent with

the present was but the obverse of his high ideals, and the mood of gloom, like all his moods, could quickly change. I can remember one sombre November afternoon when he had been emptying the vials of wrath on many men and things, and I had chimed in with some similar observations — he broke in suddenly, "See here, young man, you must not curse the universe just because I do."

FROM A GRADUATE'S WINDOW

THE Duo-decennial report of the Secretary of the Class of 1905 of the Harvard Law School contains some interesting figures. In response to the Secretary's request, 119 men out of 171, or about 61 per cent of the Class, reported their average net earnings. It might be presumed that most of the members who failed to make a report form a less successful group and that the average income of the Class as a whole is materially less than that of the 61 per cent which is computed. On the contrary, the Secretary, who is in an excellent position to judge, states that the men who responded are a representative group; "the averages shown are, I believe, representative of the Class as a whole."

Advertising the Law School

In 1907 — two years after graduation — the average earnings of the members were $1188. In 1925 — twenty years after graduation — their average earnings were $18,634. During the eight years from 1907 to 1915, progress was slow; the year 1915 showed an average income of $4512. The next five years, however, registered a striking gain, for in 1920 the members reporting earned on an average $12,300. The increase in the five years since 1920 has been somewhat less pronounced, but it indicates a satisfactory degree of prosperity.

The lawyers who found attractive business openings and for that reason gave up practice were for a time slightly more prosperous than the other members of the class; since 1915, however, they have fallen behind. Thus, in 1925 their average earnings were $16,337 as against $19,490 for those who were practising law. Of the lawyers, those who practised in partnership were the best paid, having an average income of $29,457 as against $10,178 for those who were practising alone, and $9285 for those who were practising on a salary.

New York City is of course the scene of greatest professional success measured in dollars. There the average earnings of the twenty-two members in 1925 were $35,718 as compared with $12,367 for the twenty-four who were practising in Boston. Yet, when it is considered

that three members of the Class reported earnings of $100,000 and over, and that presumably those fortunate three have their offices in New York, we may conclude that the income of most of the New York members is not very much greater than that of their Boston brethren.

No doubt, too, the three men with the six-figure incomes are chiefly responsible for the fact that the ninety-eight members of the Class east of the Mississippi River show a higher average of earnings than do the twenty members west of the Mississippi. At that, the difference is less than might have been expected — $14,085 for the Westerners as compared with $19,661 for the Easterners. The thirteen men in the Pacific Coast States earned an average of $16,207 — about $4000 more than the average of the Boston group.

The value of the Law School training should not be tested only by the financial success that those who have received it achieve in later life, important as such success may be. Fortunately, the report which throws light on the earning power of the Bachelors of Laws of 1905 is illuminating in some other respects. We learn from it that the Class has produced twelve judges, six professors in law schools, five members of school boards, and three state bar examiners. Included also in the membership of the Class are a physician, a minister, a writer of fiction, a poet, a professor of history, and the adviser to the Siamese Government.

The Law School Class of 1905 is to be congratulated on its versatility, its prosperity, and its Secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY

THE AUTUMN TERM

BY THE UNIVERSITY EDITOR

ONCE more the University has opened with a substantial increase in total enrolment, the figures being 7564 as compared with 6971 a year ago. It should be explained, however, that these figures are for the ninth day after the opening date and that some additions are usually made by late registrations for a few days thereafter. The total enrolment five years ago was 5481; hence it will be seen that the expansion during this relatively short period has been nearly fifty per cent. Compared with many other large institutions, especially the State universities, this is nothing remarkable, yet it is a more rapid increase than Harvard has ever previously had in the same space of time. It has presented some serious problems in the way of providing instruction, educational equipment, classroom accommodation, and housing.

An increase in students

	1924-1925	1925-1926
College		
Seniors	553	583
Juniors	693	727
Sophomores	764	825
Freshmen	950	1056
Out-of-Course	59	103
Total	3019	3244
Specials	28	49
Engineering School		
Sheldon Fellow		1
Graduates	23	42
Fifth Year	5	2
Seniors	58	59
Juniors	59	64
Sophomores	70	67
Freshmen	76	75
Specials	4	4
Total	235	287
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	722	750
School of Architecture	42	61
School of Landscape Architecture	28	31
Bussey Institution	20	18
Graduate School of Education	241	324
Graduate School of Business Administration		
Graduates		2
1925 Mid-Year Class	18	32
Second Year	221	227
1926 Mid-Year Class	41	54
First Year	329	354
Specials	6	14
Total	617	683
Divinity School		
Graduates	11	11
Seniors	6	5
Middlers	8	6
Juniors	12	18
Specials	5	12
From other Schools	26	23
Total	68	75
Law School		
Graduates	17	27
Third Year	244	319
Second Year	346	343
First Year	555	574
Specials	21	22
Unclassified	31	30
Total	1194	1315
Medical School		
Fourth Year	129	131
Third Year	131	135
Second Year	120	116
First Year	125	125
Public Health	0	0
Special	0	0
Total	505	507
School of Public Health	28	31
Dental School		
Graduates	3	5
Fourth Year	39	41
Third Year	35	31
Second Year	35	62
First Year	89	47
Special	2	0
Unclassified	1	3
Total	204	189
University Total		7564
University total at same time in 1924		6971
University total at same time in 1921		5936
University total at same time in 1920		5481

The increased enrolment, as will be seen from the accompanying table, has been well distributed throughout the various departments. In Harvard College the total is now well above 3000, including 1056 freshmen. This figure for the Freshman Class calls for a word of explanation, inasmuch as it seems to involve a departure from the rule which limits the total number of freshmen to 1000. The explanation is that the total includes a batch of "dropped freshmen," as they are called; that is, men who failed of promotion to the Sophomore Class last June, but who were nevertheless, for some good reason, permitted to return. The limitation does not include such men, but applies only to students who are in their first year of attendance. The latter have been kept within the limit. It is rather significant that the freshmen this year outnumber the seniors virtually two to one.

This year's Freshman Class

Two things account for this discrepancy. The first is the fact that the present Senior Class started with considerably fewer men, and the second reason may be found in the rate of scholastic mortality. Each class undergoes a considerable shrinkage on its way through College, and this loss is not recouped (as it is in many other institutions) by admitting large numbers of "transfer" students; in other words, men who have already been in college elsewhere. At Harvard the door is not closed to such students by any means, but they are not encouraged to come unless good reasons appear, and in no case are men accepted after one or more years in other institutions unless their scholastic records have been good.

The inequality of the classes

No properly qualified applicant for admission to the Freshman Class was turned away this autumn by reason of the limitation, although it appeared for a time that this might be the case. Doubtless some men, with admission records close to the line, went elsewhere rather than take their chances of being barred. On the other hand, some applicants who were notified of their admission during the summer did not present themselves for enrolment on the opening date and thus made place for a few late comers. It seems probable, however, that next September the number of qualified applicants will be substantially in excess of the limit fixed for the size of the Freshman Class and that the principle of selection will have to be applied. Under this arrangement all men with good scholastic records will be admitted as a matter of course, but the Committee on Admission has power to exercise its discretion as respects those who have made a bare pass at the admission examinations.

In the statistics of the Graduate School of Business Administration it will be noted that there are two regular and two mid-year classes. This is because the School makes provision for the enrolment of new students in February as well as in September. Most of the men come in September, for the reason that they have obtained their college degrees in the preceding June, but mid-year graduations are becoming more common in colleges throughout the country, and the School of Business Administration has arranged its curriculum in such a way as to take care of men

Increases in the professional schools

who get their college degrees ahead of time. The total enrolment of the School is slightly less than 700 which is all that can be accommodated until the new buildings are ready. The Law School's steady growth keeps on, year after year, in spite of the most rigid standards. No student who fails in more than a single course is ordinarily permitted to remain in the Harvard Law School, and this involves the dropping of a good many men, especially at the end of the first year. Nevertheless, this loss is always overcome by the increased size of the ensuing first-year class. In view of the fact that both the Medical School and the School of Business Administration, as well as Harvard College, have placed limits upon their total enrolments, the question is sometimes asked whether the Law School ought not to do the same. At present the Law Faculty appears to have no such intention. There has been a good deal of discussion about raising the present requirements for admission, however, and it may be that some action of this sort will materialize. Thus far it has been possible to handle the large courses by dividing them into sections.

Athletic reverses and the enrolment

In many institutions there is thought to be a relation between increased enrolment and athletic victories. At Harvard the figures of the past twenty years give no indication of this. Athletic victories or defeats seem to have no bearing whatsoever on the size of the Freshman Class. Last year, for example, was a very disastrous one in nearly all branches of intercollegiate sport, yet no one would suspect it from the figures of enrolment as they are here printed. Success or failure on the athletic field may have a bearing on the *kind* of material that an institution gets from the schools, but they seem to have no bearing on the *quantity* of it.

Our new buildings across the river

A large amount of construction work is now under way at Harvard, more of it than there has been at any one time for many years. Across the river the new buildings of the Graduate School of Business Administration are coming along rapidly. Work was begun last spring and has progressed steadily during the summer. The excavations have been completed and most of the foundations built. The library, the administration building, the classroom building, and the dormitories are being pushed ahead, as these are the structures that will form the heart of the School. Any one who looks at the operations from the Anderson Bridge will quickly realize what an enormous addition to the University plant this great group of buildings is going to make. It will alter the whole aspect of the region around Soldier's Field. Whether some of the buildings will be ready for occupancy next autumn is not yet determined. It will depend somewhat upon the vagaries of a New England winter. Plans have been made for a footbridge across the river from the vicinity of the freshman halls. It is announced that this bridge will be named in honor of the Honorable John W. Weeks, former Secretary of War, and is the gift of his business associates.

Construction of the new Art Museum is also making headway. This struc-

ture is being built on the east side of Quincy Street and will form the fourth face of a quadrangle with Sever Hall to the west, Emerson Hall to the south and Robinson Hall to the north. Excavations and foundations have been finished and the walls are now rising. Another large building in process of construction is the fourth freshman dormitory. It will be known as McKinlock Hall and is a memorial to George A. McKinlock, Jr., '16, who was killed during the World War. This building is being erected to the east of the other freshman halls and in architecture will be of the same type. There will be a court facing the river, a main building at the north, and two wings running southward. When completed, it will provide for about 150 freshmen in suites of two or more rooms. These suites will be arranged as in the other dormitories, these having been found by experience to be very convenient and satisfactory. A feature of McKinlock Hall, not incorporated in the other dormitories, will be a library of ample size, two stories in height. This library will be for the use of all the freshmen. It is expected that the building can be made ready for use by members of the Class of 1930 next September.

The new Art Museum

McKinlock Hall

Two additional dormitories in the College Yard, now known as Lionel Hall and Mower Hall, were completed this autumn and are now in use. They are small buildings, housing twenty-six men each, and occupy a part of the ground west of Hollis and Stoughton Halls. When the plans for these two little dormitories were under discussion, some fear was expressed that they would crowd this corner of the Yard unduly, but now that the work has been finished, every one acclaims it as a great success. The buildings exactly fit their location and have made an attractive quadrangle out of what used to be a sheer waste of valuable ground. Another dormitory, somewhat larger, is now being built between Matthews Hall and the street. It will have Massachusetts Hall to the north and Lehman Hall (the new administration building) to the south. The latter was finished this autumn and is now occupied by the offices of the Comptroller, Bursar, Auditor, Inspector of Grounds and Buildings, Superintendent of Caretaking, and Purchasing Agent. It stands on the site of Dane Hall which was destroyed by fire some years ago, but faces toward the College Yard. Toward Harvard Square, however, Lehman Hall presents a dignified façade and adds notably to the architecture of this busy region.

New Yard dormitories

Lehman Hall

The Harvard Coöperative Society is not officially connected with the University, but it is unquestionably a Harvard institution, and its progress during the thirty-three years since the Society was founded is without any parallel among institutions of its sort. During the past year the "Coop" has erected for itself a four-story building which fronts on the west side of Harvard Square and extends back to Palmer Street. It is a fine structure of brick with stone trim and provides ample quarters on the street floor for the book, stationery, and men's furnishings departments.

The new Co-operative Store

A large basement is utilized for furniture and hardware. Part of the second floor accommodates the tailoring department and the offices; the rest of the building is being rented. The Coöperative Society now owns the best-equipped store in Cambridge. Its volume of business totals about a million dollars per year.

A report on athletics

A few weeks ago the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports presented to the Corporation a comprehensive and interesting report on its policy and aims. This report, by its clearness of statement and forthright declaration of purposes, attracted a good deal of attention, not only from Harvard graduates, but in the public press as well. Among other things it pointed out that athletics should not be regarded, as is too commonly the case, from the undergraduate point of view alone. It is true that none but undergraduates are eligible to play on the various University teams, but there should be no overlooking the fact that we have more than 3500 graduates enrolled at Harvard, every one of whom is a member of the University and entitled to an equal opportunity with undergraduates in our facilities for outdoor sport. Too frequently, in discussions relating to athletic policy, this important fact is disregarded. Some alumni talk as though Harvard athletic authorities had only one task and one obligation — namely, to develop a few victorious teams from undergraduate material. Were this the case there would be very scant justification for the spending of so large a sum as $300,000 on athletic plant and facilities each year. Much of this expenditure, and a considerable share of the Athletic Committee's attention, are in fact bestowed on the work of providing physical exercise and outdoor sport for all members of the University whether or not they are eligible for the regular teams. Intercollegiate contests are not ends in themselves. Their chief value lies in the stimulus which they provide for athletic contest and competitive exercise within the University. Yet the Committee's report is quite right in declaring that:

"If our students are to compete with the students of other universities or colleges, we must make certain that they meet their competitors as equals and with the best chance for success that we can give them. If we compete at all we must do so with an earnest effort and with a full hope for success. Anything less is demoralizing and unfitting. This means that they must be prepared by training and instruction, which will often be more rigorous and exacting than would otherwise be necessary or advisable. Whatever excess or exaggerations may have come from this cause cannot be removed without impairing our equality in the contest, in morale as well as in fact."

Some comments on this report

Athletics are undoubtedly a means of discipline, in many respects an admirable one. But it is the inclination of all discipline, whether in the army or on the playing-field, to become over-rigorous. There are many indications that the discipline of intercollegiate football is open to criticism in this respect. A well-known Harvard athlete who played on the Varsity team for three years has recently intimated that the

football player of to-day gets as much real enjoyment out of the big games as a gladiator derived from his part in the Roman Coliseum. That may be an exaggeration, but it at least raises the question whether, in permitting the major games to develop into huge public spectacles, we have not taken too much for granted. For if the men who participate in these games do not get any recreation or enjoyment out of them, there is something to be said for a reorganization of athletics so that they may be enabled to do so. College athletics, after all, are assumed to be maintained for the benefit of the student body, and not primarily for the delectation of the public.

Two important suggestions

Two suggestions in the Committee's report are bound to provoke a good deal of discussion. One of them points to the fixing of a maximum salary ($8000) for the head football coach. Presumably this is dictated by a feeling that a coach should not be more highly paid than a professor. Such a feeling is understandable, but as a practical matter the fixing of a maximum salary would not improbably give rise to some difficulties. And if the head coach is to be paid according to the academic schedule of salaries, why should the Committee desire "to restrict all coaching for every intercollegiate sport to the graduates of the University"? It is not on any such principle that the members of the teaching staff are selected. If there is sufficient analogy between teachers and coaches to warrant the same remuneration, why shouldn't it also warrant the same wide scope for selection? Inbreeding, as applied to athletics, would seem to be no more desirable than any other kind of inbreeding.

A new system of freshman advisers

A year ago it was decided to have the members of the Freshman Class arrive in Cambridge a couple of days before the opening of College. This policy aimed to facilitate their conferences with advisers and their getting oriented before the hurry and confusion which inevitably marks the simultaneous arrival of several thousand upperclassmen, graduate students, and students in the professional schools. The idea proved its value from the outset, and this autumn it was again put into operation under somewhat better conditions. Instead of assigning a few freshmen to every member of the Faculty, there was created a special Board of Freshmen Advisers, each member of this Board being given a larger number of new students to advise. The change appears to have worked very well and the new arrangement will doubtless be continued. It may surprise some readers of the MAGAZINE to know that the function of advising freshmen has become a specialty which requires a more intimate acquaintance with the rules of the curriculum than many members of the Faculty possess. This is not because the teaching staff has deteriorated in intelligence or human interest, but because the rules which govern the choice of courses by freshmen are now much more complicated than they used to be. In the old days of the free elective system, it was enough to give each newcomer a list of the courses open to freshmen and tell him to take his choice. The adviser did little more than

ratify this choice, whatever it might be. To-day he must do a good deal more than that. He must see that the list of courses is in conformance with varied requirements which the Faculty has imposed during the past dozen years, and to do this properly the adviser must necessarily be well-posted on what the requirements are.

Importance of this work

One of the most important things that a college has to do is to get the freshmen started right. The transition from school to college is a difficult one at best, and the authorities are fully justified in taking all possible pains to make it smooth. Even so there are some who will get started on the wrong track and stay on it. We have the testimony of the Dean's Office that the trouble with most erring undergraduates is not indolence, or lack of intelligence, or even a disinclination to utilize the opportunities which a college course affords. Most of the young men who come to college are highly intelligent for their years, vivid in their interests, and far from being either mentally or physically torpid. But many of them get bewildered, scatter their energies too widely, plan their time badly (or do not plan it at all), and presently fall behind in their studies. Then, instead of buckling down to the urgency of the situation, they too frequently take refuge in a forlorn hope that somehow or other by good chance or fortune they will manage to slip by the day of reckoning when it comes. Occasionally it may eventuate thus, but in nine cases out of ten it does not.

More freshmen get into trouble from lack of planning than from any other cause. In school and at home the planning has been done for them by teachers or parents. When a boy is old enough for college, he should be able to plan his time for himself, but very often he is not. Hence the importance of having advisers who will go to the trouble of helping him to do it.

The Crimson's Guide to courses

In keeping with the general desire to be especially helpful to new students, the *Crimson* this autumn printed a guide to the selection of courses, ostensibly based upon undergraduate opinion. Taking the better-known courses one by one, this "guide" gave an appraisal of each by some member of the *Crimson* staff who had acquired familiarity with its contents and method. As a sign of a serious interest in the curriculum, this enterprise deserves commendation, but the methods of compiling the guide left something to be desired. Another year, if the experiment is repeated, an endeavor should be made to broaden the basis of appraisal. The opinion of some individual undergraduate as to the merits or faults of a college course may be worth much or little; it depends on the individual. The combined judgment of a group would be safer and more instructive.

A study of methods by the Student Council

In this connection it is significant that the Student Council has decided to undertake an inquiry into the existing academic requirements and the methods of instruction. This is being done in no hostile spirit and solely with a view to the possible presentation of some constructive suggestions from the undergraduate point of view.

XUM

Such being the case, there is every reason why the inquiry should be welcomed. It is to be hoped, however, that the inquirers will keep an eye on the realities. The world has had enough "ideal plans" of education, in which the student is expected to combine freedom from supervision with complete devotion to his studies. Such plans will be workable when human nature is reconstructed, not before. What we want to know is this: How can a college, with teachers as they are and students as they are, obtain better results by the use of somewhat different methods? Is there any method now in use which might profitably be extended? And if so, can it be done without spending more money than the college can afford?

Facing the realities

These very practical questions are, unhappily, not the ones that educational reformers usually propound. They are too modest in their scope. Yet it is only by successfully dealing with the smaller problems that we can ever equip ourselves to tackle the larger ones. "The trouble with the college," one critic proclaims, "is that it doesn't know what it is trying to do." Perhaps so; but if the college does not, who does? Another swivel-chair expert on higher education combines diagnosis and remedy by asserting that the college should make a "job analysis" for itself — whatever that may mean. We suspect that most college presidents, college teachers, and even college students encounter no difficulty in finding out what their respective jobs are. The problem is how to get the job done.

Theodore Roosevelt once remarked that there is no use in being an idealist unless you are an applied idealist. That is no less true in education than in politics. The reformer in both fields is apt to imagine that things function in a vacuum, free from the resistance that is sure to be provided by lapses in the human equation. Of course they do not. The inquiry which these Harvard undergraduates are now making will be valuable to the extent that the stern realities are kept in mind.

CORPORATION RECORDS

Meeting of September 28, 1925

Voted to accept the bequest of the collection of books and manuscripts, together with the library furniture, fixtures and decorations, as set forth in the Fourth Article of the will of the late Amy Lowell.

The Treasurer reported the following receipts, and the same were gratefully accepted:

From the estate of Susan Greene Dexter (Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter) securities valued at $5700 and $299,977.95 in cash.

From the estate of Henry C. Frick, $2002.29 in cash and securities valued at $183,420.

From the estate of Mary P. C. Nash (Mrs. Bennett Hubbard Nash) real estate valued at $50,000, securities at $17,500 and $1129.12 in cash to establish the "Josiah P. Cooke Relief Fund"; real estate valued at $50,000 and securities at $17,500 and $1129.12 in cash to establish the "Josiah Parsons Cooke Mineralogical Fund"; and real estate valued at $50,000, securities at $17,500 and $1129.11 in cash to establish the "Bennett Hubbard Nash Fund."

From the estate of Anna R. Milton (Mrs. William F. Milton) securities valued at $1 and $124,175.89 in cash.

From the estate of Miss Lucy Williams Burr, $40,650 on account of her residuary bequest to be used for the benefit of the Arnold Arboretum and $15,045, her bequest of $15,000 plus accrued interest to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

From the estate of Joseph H. Clark, $50,847.22, his bequest plus accrued interest, "the income of which shall be devoted to the encouragement and advancement of original research in such manner

as to the President and Fellows . . . shall seem best."

From the estate of George True Nealley, securities valued at $1 and $41,792.03 in cash on account of his residuary bequest for the use of the Astronomical Observatory.

From the estate of William F. Milton, $10,985.38.

From the estate of Miss Susanna Willard, $4000 to establish the "Susanna Willard Scholarship."

From the estate of Miss Annie L. Dexter, $329 additional.

From the estate of Ambrose Talbot, $210.91.

From the estate of James Lyman Whitney, $38.72 for the Maria Whitney and James Lyman Whitney Fund.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at $24,514.89 and $642,516.65 in cash towards the Ten Million Dollar Campaign.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of securities valued at $100 and $75,565 in cash towards the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To Dr. William Hunter Workman for his gift of $25,000 to establish the Dr. William Hunter Workman Scholarship in the Medical School.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $25,000 for the Medical School dormitory.

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock for their additional gift of $22,773.18 for the George A. McKinlock, Jr. dormitory.

To Dr. William T. Bovie for the gift of $14,752.12 for Huntington Hospital alterations.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $18,750 for account no. 11 of the Bureau of Business Research.

To the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the gift of $12,500 for research.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $10,500 and to Professor Roland Thaxter for his gift of $150 for the William G. Farlow Memorial Fund.

To the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission for the gift of $8000 in support of the cause and mode of transmission of Infantile Paralysis, under the direction of Dr. Rosenau.

To Messrs. Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, Commonwealth Edison Company, The Detroit Edison Company, Electric Bond and Share Company, General Electric Company, and Middle West Utilities Company for their gifts of $1000 each, to Public Service Electric and Gas Company and the Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc. for their gifts of $500 each, the American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., and the Republic Railway and Light Company for their gifts of $300 each, and to Messrs. C. D. Parker & Company, Inc. for their gift of $124.98 for Public Utility Management, Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. James Byrne for his gift of securities valued at $5825 towards the Law School Campaign.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $5358.50 for the LeBaron Russell Briggs Fund.

To Mr. Charles A. Moore for his gift of $5103.93 and to Olmsted Brothers for their gift of $150 for the Business School Library.

To Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw for her gift of $5000 for the endowment of the Arnold Arboretum.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $4000 towards a certain salary and $1000 for travelling expenses.

To the Commonwealth Fund for the gift of $3150 for three British Fellowships.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $3000 for alterations on the Randall cottage.

To Mr. Walter C. Baylies for his gift of $3000 and to Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of $250 for the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Professor James R. Jewett for his gift of $3000 towards a certain salary.

To "H. N. C." for the gift of $2500 for the medical clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

To the Friendship Fund, Incorporated, for the gift of $2500 towards a certain salary.

To Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of $2200, to an anonymous friend for the gift of $150, to the Division of Modern Languages for the gift of $100 and to Messrs. Henry F. Godfrey and James N. B. Hill for their gifts of $25 each for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Mrs. Henry P. Davison for her gift of $2200 for the Henry P. Davison Scholarships for 1925–26.

To the Class of 1897 for the gift of $2000 to be added to the "Class of 1897 Fund."

To Mrs. William G. Farlow for her gift of $2000 for special publications.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $1700 for the expenses of casing African Hall at the Peabody Museum.

To The Children's Hospital for the gift of $1000 for the Department of Bacteriology and $600 for the Department of Pathology, for the year 1925–26.

To Mr. Frederic A. Delano for his gift of $1000 for greenhouse repairs at the Botanic Garden.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of $1000 for expenses in the Department of Physiology.

To Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff for his gift of $1000 for a special fellowship in the Law School.

To The Rockefeller Foundation for the gift of $950 for Research Fellowship expenses.

To Mr. Henry W. Gillett for his gift of $500, to Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of $300 and to Mr. J. Clifford Rosengarten, Jr., for his gift of $100 for Peabody Museum explorations.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $855 for a memorial volume.

To the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for the gift of $625, the third quarterly payment on account of their annual gift of $2500 to the Arboretum, in accordance with their vote of November 9, 1923.

To the Æsculapian Club for the gift of $500 for the loan fund of the Medical School.

To Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of $500 and to Mr. Clarence L. Hay for his gift of $100 for special expenses of the Library.

To Mrs. James R. Jewett for her gift of $500 for publications of the Astronomical Observatory.

To the Trustees of the Music Fund for the gift of $500 towards a certain salary.

To Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., for his gift of $500 towards a certain salary.

To "A friend" for the gift of $495 for the immediate use of the Cancer Commission and to an anonymous friend for the gift of $250 towards a certain salary.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $450 for cataloguing the collection of birds at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

To Professor James H. Woods for his gift of $400 and to Professor George Herbert Palmer for his gift of $100 for furniture in Emerson Hall.

To Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr., for her gift of $375 for the Blue Hill Observatory.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $270 towards the von Jagemann Fund.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $205 towards the Charles A. Brackett Professorship.

To Davies, Rose and Company, Ltd., for the gift of $343 for the Surgical Laboratory.

To the Society of Harvard Dames for the gift of $269 for the loan fund.

To the Massachusetts Medical Society for the gift of $200 for the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology.

To Mr. Lai-Chen Pang for his gift of $200 towards a certain salary.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $196.50 for special expenses of the base-ball cage construction.

To Mrs. Frederick C. Shattuck for her gift of $182 and to Mr. Clarence L. Hay for his gift of $50 for the pension fund of the Peabody Museum.

To Messrs. Charles Jackson, George S. Jackson, Robert A. Jackson and to Mrs. Ralph B. Williams for their gift of $172.50 for the George Schunemann Jackson Fund.

To the Class of 1864 for the gift of $145.77 for the Class of 1864 Fund.

To Miss Margaret E. Gilman for her gift of $125 and to the Division of The Fine Arts for the gift of $60 for the Museum Equipment and Emergency Fund of the Fogg Art Museum.

To Miss Mary Lee Ware for her gift of $100 and to Professor Francis G. Peabody for his gift of $50 for the expense of repairing the organ in Divinity Chapel.

To Miss Marian Roby Case for her gift of $100 and to Mrs. Robert C. Allen for her gift of $25 for planting and to Mrs. Clement S. Houghton for her gift of $50 for the expense of labeling plants at the Botanic Garden.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $125 towards the Alexander James Inglis Lectureship in Secondary Education.

To Dr. Thomas Barbour for his gift of $100 for the Bermuda Biological Station for Research.

To the Rev. Samuel S. Drury for his gift of $100 for the endowment of the Blue Hill Observatory.

To Dr. Fred B. Lund for his gift of $100 for the Department of the Classics.

To Mr. Henry S. Bowers for his gift of $75 for the Bowers Prizes in Fine Arts.

To Mrs. George D. Pushee for her gift of $50 and to Dr. Adelbert Fernald for his gift of $25 for "The Christian Soldier Fund."

To Mr. Charles F. Whiting for his gift of $38.95 and to Mrs. Walter B. Cannon for her gift of $34 for experimental teaching of Mathematics in the Graduate School of Education.

For gifts of $400 received through Mr. Alexander M. White and to Mr. Thomas W. Lamont for his gift of $20 for expenses of the Dean's office.

To Mr. Friench Simpson for his gift of $15 for the School of Public Health.

To Mr. Louis Hurwich for his gift of $10 for the expenses of the Summer School.

To the Class of 1890 for the gift of $4688.32 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1901 for the gift of $7000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1902 for the gift of $4000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1903 for the gift of $1000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1904 for the gift of $3000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1905 for the gift of $4000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1906 for the gift of $9000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1914 for the gift of $2405.58 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of $1900 for the scholarships for 1925–26.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of $1750 for the Lionel de Jersey Harvard Studentship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Philadelphia for the gift of $1500 towards the scholarships for 1925–26.

To the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company for the gift of $750 for the du Pont Fellowship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Long Island for the gift of $700 for the scholarships for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of France for the gift of $600 for the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Southern California for the gift of $400 towards the scholarships for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Washington, D.C., for the gift of $350 towards the scholarships for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Andover for the gift of $300 for the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Vermont for the gift of $300 for the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of New Jersey for the gift of $300 for the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of New York City for the gift of $300 for a scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Lowell for the gift of $250 for the Fred C. Weld Memorial Scholarship for 1925–26.

To Harvard Graduates Living in Milton for the gift of $250 for the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Minnesota for the gift of $175 towards the scholarship for 1925–26.

The President reported the following deaths:

Albert Andrew Howard, *Pope Professor of Latin*, which occurred on July 31st in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Jay Backus Woodworth, *Associate Professor of*

Geology, which occurred on August 4th in the sixty-first year of his age.

Eugene Robert Kelley, *Lecturer on Public Health Administration*, which occurred on September 27th, in the forty-third year of his age.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

To take effect September 1, 1925: Standish Bradford, John Sherman Cooper, Jr., Elliott Perkins, and Henry Hazen Reed, *Proctors;* Samuel Arthur Matthews, *Austin Teaching Fellow in Zoölogy;* Harry Sylvanus Van Landingham, *Instructor in French;* Henry Donaldson Jordan, *Instructor in History* and *Tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics;* Kenneth Irving Brown, *Tutor in the Division of Modern Languages;* William Bradley Breed and James Leavitt Stoddard, *Assistants in Medicine;* Dugald Edmund Smith Brown, *Teaching Fellow in Physiology;* Garland Howard Bailey, *Instructor in Preventive Medicine and Hygiene;* John William Stansbury Brady, *Instructor in Industrial Medicine;* Percival Bailey, *Instructor in Surgery;* Algernon Coolidge, *Professor of Laryngology.*[1]

To take effect October 1, 1925: Leland Sterling McKittrick, *Surgeon to Out-Patients, Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

For one year from September 1, 1925: *Proctors:* William Harris Cary, Jr., Thomas Watt Henderson, and Aldo Charles Poletti. *Assistants:* Robert Earle Bacon, John Belfort Keogh, and Henry William Taeusch, in *English;* Stephen Barr Jones, in *Geology. Austin Teaching Fellows:* Lyman Wilson Lewis, in *Mineralogy;* Alexander Scott Dowling, in *Zoölogy. Instructors:* Alfred Gillespie Youman, in *English;* Hyme Loss, in *French. Tutors:* Henry Russell Hitchcock, Jr., and George Norbert Kates, in *Fine Arts. Lecturer:* Robert Malcolm Gay, on *English.*

Wilford Cook Saeger, *Secretary to the Corporation;* Lewis Edgar Wehmeyer, *Research Fellow in Biological Science;* Joseph Wright, *Superintendent of the Library for Municipal Research;* Cornelius Burton Cosgrove, *Associate in Anthropology;* William Lindsay, *Instructor in Greek and Latin and Tutor in the Division of Ancient Languages;* Franklin Johnson, *Visiting Lecturer on Sociology from Grinnell College;* Melville Conley Whipple, *Sanitary Inspector;* Clarence Bertrand Van Wyck, *Secretary to the Department of Physical Education;* Norman Wallace Fradd, *Instructor in Physical Education;* Daniel Joseph Kelly, *Assistant Director of Physical Education.*

Division of Modern Languages: George McGill Vogt, Guillermo Rivera, and George Benson Weston, *Tutors.*

Division of History, Government, and Economics: Arthur Pryor Watts, James Quayle Dealey, Jr., and Ernest Roscoe Baltzell, *Tutors.*

Graduate School of Business Administration: George Eugene Bates, Donald Kirk David, and Georges Frederic Doriot, *Assistant Deans;* Clarence Elmer Johnston, James Armistead Mitchell, and Harold Miller Eswine, *Instructors in Student Reports;* Edward Magill Wales, *Instructor in Accounting;* George Putnam, *Lecturer on Finance;* Philip Cabot, *Lecturer on Public Utility Management.*

Graduate School of Education: Charles Alden Selzer, *Assistant in Education;* Cooper Harold Langford and Charles Edward Lauterbach, *Instructors in Education;* Ransom Alphonso Greene, *Lecturer on the Mental Diagnosis of Children.*

School of Public Health: Dwight Lewis Sisco, *Assistant in Industrial Medicine;* Reginald Myers Atwater, *Instructor in Epidemiology;* Fred Winslow Morse, Jr., *Instructor in Bacteriology and Immunology.*

For the first half of 1925–26: Henry Rushton Fairclough, *Visiting Lecturer on Greek and Latin;* Edward Vermilye Huntington, *Exchange Professor to the Western Colleges* (Carleton, Knox, Beloit).

For the second half of 1925–26: Roger Bigelow Merriman, *Exchange Professor to France;* Alfred Jeanroy, *Exchange Professor from France.*

From September 1, 1925: Lillian Arvilla Hall, *Custodian of the Theatre Collection, College Library.*

For three years from September 1, 1925: Neil Hopper Borden, *Assistant Professor of Advertising;* Lemmie Roscoe Cleveland, *Assistant Professor of Protozoölogy.*

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1925–26, and it was *voted* to appoint them:

Harvard College: Chester Noyes Greenough, *Dean;* Alfred Worcester, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Gregory Paul Baxter, George Henry Chase, John Tucker Murray, Harold Hitchings Burbank, Delmar Leighton.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: George Henry Chase, *Dean;* George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kobler, William Fogg Osgood, James Haughton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, Charles Howard McIlwain, Allyn Abbott Young, Arthur Fisher Whittem, Henry Wyman Holmes, William Henry Weston, Jr.

Voted to establish the *Jonathan Trumbull Professorship of American History and Government*, in accordance with the terms contained in the letter of Mr. N. H. Batchelder dated August 19, 1925.

Voted to appoint Sir Alfred Brumwell Thomas, a Trustee of the Harvard House at Stratford-on-Avon, in place of Rudolph Lehmann, resigned.

Voted to grant leave of absence to the following: Faculty Lecturer Worthington C. Ford, for the academic year 1925–26;

[1] Becoming Emeritus.

Faculty Instructor Raymond L. Buell for the academic year 1925–26; Dean Roscoe Pound from October 26, 1925–January 1, 1926; Library Assistant Milton E. Lord from November 10 for the remainder of 1925–26.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor E. C. Jeffrey and to Associate Professor Irving W. Bailey for the first half of the academic year 1925–26, in accordance with the rules established by this Board December 10, 1923.

Voted to rescind the vote of May 9, 1925, granting leave of absence to Professor Roger B. Merriman for the second half of 1925–26.

Meeting of October 13, 1925

The Treasurer reported the receipt from the estate of Jonathan M. Parmenter of $18,245.17 for the "Henry D. Parmenter and Jonathan M. Parmenter Scholarships" and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the President and Fellows desire to express their gratitude to the following persons for their generous gifts:

To the General Education Board for the gift of $350,000 for Neurology endowment, Medical School.

To Mr. Robert Gould Shaw for his gift of $25,000 for the Robert Gould Shaw Fund at the Library.

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock for their gift of $7591.06 for the George A. McKinlock, Jr., dormitory.

To Mr. Lucius N. Littauer for his gift of $6000 towards the establishment of the "Nathan Littauer Professorship of Jewish Literature and Philosophy."

To Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene for her gift of $5000 for the Department of Tropical Medicine.

To The Rockefeller Foundation for the gift of $4500 for a "Syllabus of Preventive Medicine."

To the Class of 1906 for the gift of $2000 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To the Class of 1914 for the gift of $500 towards their Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund.

To Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for his gift of $1250 and to Professor Archibald C. Coolidge for his gift of $1000 for special expenses of the College Library.

To sundry subscribers for securities valued at $1042.10 for the Harvard Endowment Fund.

To sundry subscribers for the gifts of $500 for the Ten Million Dollar Campaign.

To Mr. James J. Storrow for his gift of $10,000 and to Mr. Henry W. Cunningham for his gift of $1000 for the Blue Hill Observatory Endowment.

To Dr. Charles A. Brackett for his gift of $1000 for the Charles A. Brackett Professorship.

To the Nashua Manufacturing Company for the gift of $500 for the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

To a friend for the gift of $165 for immediate use of the Cancer Commission and to an anonymous friend for the gift of $250 towards a certain salary.

To Dr. Alexander Forbes for his gift of $264 for expenses in the Department of Physiology.

To Dr. Thomas Barbour for his gift of $250 for expenses at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

To Mr. Arthur Sachs for his gift of $83.34 for the case system of teaching in the Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mrs. Charles E. Mason for her gift of $500 for a certain salary.

To the C. D. Parker and Company, Incorporated, for the gift of $41.66 for Public Utility Management, Graduate School of Business Administration.

To Mr. Chester D. Pugsley for his gift of $650 for scholarships in the Law School.

To Mr. Charles Sumner Bird for his gift of $250 for the Charles Sumner Scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Associated Harvard Clubs for the gift of $750 towards the scholarship of the Harvard Club of France for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the gift of $350 towards the scholarships for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Kansas City, Missouri, for the gift of $307 for the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Connecticut for the gift of $250 towards the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Seattle for the gift of $250 towards the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania for the gift of $246 towards the scholarships for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Georgia for the gift of $75 towards the scholarship for 1925–26.

To the Harvard Club of Oklahoma for the gift of $30 towards the scholarship for 1925–26.

To an anonymous friend for the gift of $50 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

To Professor Paul E. More for his gift of $15 for a Memorial volume.

To sundry subscribers for the gift of $15 for the Inglis Lectureship in Secondary Education.

To Baron Sumitomo for his most valuable gift of ten volumes of his Catalogue of Bronzes, presented to the Fogg Art Museum.

The President reported that, in accordance with the terms of the *Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry*, he had appointed Professors John L. Lowes, Charles H. Grandgent, Edward K. Rand, Chandler R. Post, and Mr. C. C. Stillman to recommend the Norton Professor for the next academic year.

Voted to accept with regret the resignation of Dr. John Collins Warren as a member of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University. In accepting this,

the Corporation desire to express to Dr. Warren their deep gratitude for the great service he has rendered in organizing and directing this Commission.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect September 1, 1925:

John Verner Leech, *Assistant in Comparative Anatomy;* Theodore Morrison, *Assistant in English;* Gerhart Friedrich Jentsch, *Instructor in German.*

Voted to make the following appointments:

From August 1, 1925, to February 1, 1926: Albert Aurelius Hornor, *Assistant in Tropical Medicine.*

For six months from November 1, 1925: Willard Owen Thompson, *Research Fellow in Medicine.*

From September 1 to November 1, 1925: Lester Ray Whitaker, *Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research.*

From November 1, 1925, to September 1, 1926: Tracy Jackson Putnam, *Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow in charge of the Laboratory of Surgical Research.*

From October 26, 1925, to January 1, 1926: Joseph Warren, *Acting Dean of the Faculty of Law.*

For one year from September 1, 1925: *Proctor:* Albert Pope Hinckley. *Assistants:* Lawrence Percival Hall, to the *Director of the Walcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory;* Lawrence Stauffer Wright, in *English;* Victor Jacobs, Barton Hay Kuhns, Raymond Samuel Fanning, Hugh Langdon Elsbree, Matthew Cargill Mitchell, Charles Adley Gregory, Carl Frederick Farbach, Granvyl Godfrey Hulse, and Ronald Oliver Macfarlane, in *Government;* Thomas Hinckley Lanman and Paul Howard Means, in *Hygiene;* Richard Grafflin Sagebeer, in *Physics;* Otto Ferden Mathiasen, in *Education;* Garrett Mattingly, Chester Hugo Kirby, Huntington Hill, George Frederick Howe, Rising Lake Morrow, and Edward Motley Pickman, in *History; Tutors:* Daniel Varney Thompson, Jr., and Leonard Opdycke, in *Fine Arts;* William Henry Nelson, in the *Division of History, Government, and Economics. Student Advisers, Law School:* Harold Canfield Havighurst, *Chairman;* David Victor Berman, Lloyd Carl Dahmen, Henry Elbert Fisher, James Lawrence Fly, Livingston Hall, George Harnagel, Jr., William Blair Heilman, John Lloyd, George Harold Mason, Richard Kingsbury Stevens, and Ben Robert Weber. *Instructor:* Franz von Oy, in *German. Lecturer:* George Sarton, on the *History of Science. Research Fellows:* Louis Leers, William Lester Gilliland, Reynold Clayton Fuson, and Robert Franklin Mehl, in *Chemistry;* Henry Askew Barton, Jerome Boley Green, Robert James Havighurst, Bernhard Kurrelmeyer, and Enos Eby Whitmer, in *Physics;* Horace Wenger Feldman, Lewis John Stadler, and Conway Zirkle, in *Applied Biology;* Paul Leslie Hoover, in *Electrical Engineering.*

Dental School: Instructors in Operative Dentistry: Charles Boardman Burnham, Frank Holmes Cushman, Leon Edward Dulac, Raeburn Roundy Davenport, Gordon Hall, Paul Burrows LeBaron, Sterling Nye Loveland, Joseph William Nevins, Edward Melville Quinby, Chester Leigh Sandiford, George Abel Staples, Roger Browne Taft, Harold Elliott Tingley, Benjamin Tishler, Clarence Bartlett Vaughan. *Instructors in Prosthetic Dentistry:* Arthur Michael Maloney, George Philadelpheus Phillips, Rolla Beane Sargent. *Instructors in Industrial Dentistry:* Earle Leslie Bradway, Russell Norman Hopkins, Harold Lee Peacock, Spurgeon DeWitt Turner. *Instructors in Oral Pathology:* Leonard Daniel Nathan, Frederick Arthur Trevor. *Instructors in Oral Surgery:* Harold Albert Kent, Fred Goldsmith Rollins. *Instructors in Orthodontia:* George Nathan Abbott, Fred Ralph Blumenthal, Cleophas Paul Bonin, Adrian Paul Brodeur, Ralph Edward Gove. John Wicks Cooke, *Librarian of the Dental School;* Adelbert Fernald, *Instructor in Orthodontia and Curator of the Dental Museum;* Charles Allen Jameson, *Instructor in Anæsthesia. Assistants in Operative Dentistry:* Lawrence Wetherbee Bowers, Bailey Paul Brackett Chadbourne, Chester Blake Cutler, Harold Edward Dyer, Elbert Swift Godfrey, Cedric Frasier Harring, John Gilbert Ray, Arthur Price Young. *Assistants:* Emmett Julian Scott and Richard Lawrence Smith, in *Prosthetic Dentistry;* Charles Joseph Smith, in *Oral Surgery;* Harold Joseph Cox, in *Roentgenology;* Shinji Fugishiro, in *Orthodontic Technique.*

Medical School: Instructors: Henry Pinkerton and Shields Warren, in *Pathology;* Harry Cæsar Solomon, in *Neuropathology;* Wyman Whittemore, in *Surgery. Assistants:* George Hayward Binney, Jr., in *Surgery;* John Ignatius Bradley, in *Anatomy;* Cecil Crafts Cole, in *Comparative Anatomy;* Frank Fremont-Smith, in *Neuropathology;* Maurice Fremont-Smith and James Hitchcock, in *Medicine;* Carl Edward Johnson, in *Histology;* Donald John MacPherson, in *Neuropathology;* William Alexander Rogers, in *Surgery;* Lawrence Wells Sloan, in *Anatomy;* Millard Smith, in *Medicine;* Horace Kennedy Sowles and Grantley Walder Taylor, in *Surgery;* Charles Edmond Teel, in *Genito-Urinary Surgery. Alumni Assistant:* William Lionel McClure, in *Surgery. Research Fellows:* Henry Stone Forbes and William Gordon Lennox, in *Neuropathology;* Fei-fang Tang, in *Bacteriology. Teaching Fellows:* Frank Seymour Davenport, in *Physiology;* Robert Edward Fleming, and Elroy Franklin Sheldon, in *Histology.*

Voted to appoint Delmar Leighton, a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from September 1, 1925.

Voted to appoint Herbert Vincent Neal, *Lecturer on Zoölogy* for the second half of 1925–26.

The President nominated the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1925–26, and it was *voted* to appoint them:

Medical School: Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *ex officio;* David Linn Edsall, *ex officio, Chairman;*

Harvey Cushing, Reid Hunt, John Lewis Bremer, Walter Bradford Cannon, Charles Macfie Campbell, Worth Hale, Simeon Burt Wolbach, Hans Zinsser, Kenneth Daniel Blackfan, Francis Weld Peabody, James Howard Means.

School of Public Health: Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *ex officio;* David Linn Edsall, *ex officio, Chairman;* Milton Joseph Rosenau, Edwin Bidwell Wilson, Hans Zinsser, Cecil Kent Drinker.

Dental School: David Linn Edsall, *Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry;* Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, *Dean of the Dental School;* George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Frank Turner Taylor, Fred Alexander Beckford, Lawrence Wills Baker, Martin Bassett Dill, Frank Holmes Cushman.

Voted to make the following changes of title: Carl Converse Colby from *Instructor in French* to *Instructor in Romance Languages;* Arthur Randall Davis from *Assistant* to *Instructor in Chemistry.*

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor Paul J. Sachs for the first half of the academic year 1925–26.

Voted to appoint the following Committee to advise on the distribution of the income of the Milton Fund for the year 1926–27: Frank Baldwin Jewett, *Chairman;* Winthrop John Vanleuven Osterhout, Edwin Francis Gay.

Voted to establish the *Nathan Littauer Professorship of Jewish Literature and Philosophy.*

OVERSEERS' RECORDS

Annual Meeting, September 29, 1925

The following twenty-five members were present: Mr. Elliott, the President of the Board; Mr. Lowell, the President of the University; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Agassiz, R. W. Boyden, Cabot, Coolidge, Drury, Felton, Frothingham, Gage, Gordon, Hallowell, Howe, James, Martin, Marvin, Moore, Perkins, Slattery, Slocum, Wadsworth, Wendell, Wolcott, Young.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Hallowell, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election by postal ballot as members of the Board of Overseers:

For the Term of Six Years

	Votes
Arthur Woods, of New York City	4694
George Angier Gordon, of Boston	3372
Barrett Wendell, Jr., of Chicago	3201
Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, of Boston	2825
Albert Thompson Perkins, of St. Louis	2824

And the Board *voted* to accept this report and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Howard Elliott had received twenty-four ballots, being all that were cast, and was declared elected and took the chair.

The Board proceeded to the election of a Secretary of the Board for the term of three years, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that Winthrop H. Wade had received twenty-five ballots, being all that were cast, and he was declared elected.

The President of the University administered the oath of office to the Secretary, that he would truly record all the votes and proceedings of the Board of Overseers and faithfully discharge all the duties of his office.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of September 28, 1925, appointing Lemme Roscoe Cleveland, *Assistant Professor of Protozoölogy* for three years from September 1, 1925: Neil Hopper Borden, *Assistant Professor of Advertising* for three years from September 1, 1925; as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1925–26: *Harvard College:* Chester Noyes Greenough, Dean; Alfred Worcester, Robert DeCourcy Ward, Gregory Paul Baxter, George Henry Chase, John Tucker Murray, Harold Hitchings Burbank, Delmar Leighton; *Graduate School of Arts and Sciences:* George Henry Chase,

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Dean; George Lyman Kittredge, Elmer Peter Kohler, William Fogg Osgood, James Haughton Woods, Clifford Herschel Moore, Charles Howard McIlwain, Allyn Abbott Young, Arthur Fisher Whittem, Henry Wyman Holmes, William Henry Weston, Jr., and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wolcott, on behalf of the Executive Committee, the Board *voted* that the President of the Board be requested to appoint a Committee on Honorary Degrees, to consist of the President and four other members of the Board, to whom shall be directly communicated and referred by the President and Fellows their votes conferring honorary degrees, to be by said Committee considered and seasonably reported upon to this Board for its action, and also a Committee on the War Memorial on the part of the Overseers; and the President appointed as members of these Committees, the following persons: *Committee on Honorary Degrees:* Eliot Wadsworth, Chairman; Howard Elliott, George A. Gordon, William S. Thayer, Edgar C. Felton; *Committee on the War Memorial on the part of the Overseers:* Howard Elliott, Chairman; Langdon P. Marvin, Roger Wolcott, William C. Boyden, Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe.

Mr. Wolcott presented the report of the Executive Committee for the academic year of 1924–25, and it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wolcott, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented the list of Visiting and Other Committees of the Board, for the academic year of 1925–26, and after debate thereon, the Board *voted* to accept and approve said list, and said list was ordered to be printed.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wolcott, the Board adopted the following votes:

That the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in, and additions to, the list of Visiting and other Committees of the Board as may be necessary, or as may seem to it advisable, reporting the same when made to the Board for its approval, at the meeting next following such action.

That the Chairman of each Visiting Committee be requested to review the reports of his Committee during recent years, with a view to bringing to the attention of the Executive Committee any recommendations which have apparently failed of receiving due attention from the Governing Boards;

That the Secretary of the Board be directed to mail a copy of the foregoing vote to every such Chairman.

That at that point in the order of business at which reports of Committees are in order, the President of the Board shall call in their usual order on the Chairmen of the several Visiting Committees (except that the Chairmen of such Committees as made no report during the previous academic year shall first be called on), for brief oral reports, in addition to such written reports as may be presented: it being the intention of the Board that enough oral reports be submitted at each meeting so that the roll of Committees may be completed and oral reports received from all at least once during the academic year;

That the Secretary of the Board be directed to mail a copy of the foregoing vote to every such Chairman, and after consultation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee to insert in the advance order of business for every meeting a list of the Committees, the Chairmen of which are likely to be called on for such oral reports at the meeting.

Upon the motion of Mr. Agassiz the Board *voted* that the title of the Committee to Visit the Courses in Astronomy and the Astronomical Observatory be changed to the Committee to Visit the Astronomical Observatory, that the title of the Committee to Visit the Courses in Physics and the Jefferson Physical Laboratory be changed to the Committee to Visit the Courses in Physics and Astronomy, and that the latter committee shall also visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and the Astronomical Laboratory.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the Constitution of the Harvard Fund Council, and upon his motion the Board *voted* that the Board approve the form of the proposed constitution of the Harvard Fund as submitted, and that should any changes be made in the constitution by the Harvard Fund Council or the Corporation, then the final form adopted by the Council shall be presented to the Board for its

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consideration at the first meeting following such adoption.

Stated Meeting, October 19, 1925

The following twenty-three members were present: Mr. Elliott, the President of the Board; Mr. Adams, the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Agassiz, R. W. Boyden, W. C. Boyden, Cabot, Coolidge, Drury, Felton, Frothingham, Gage, Gordon, Hallowell, Howe, Jackson, Martin, Marvin, Moore, Perkins, Slocum, Thayer, Wadsworth, Wolcott.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The Treasurer of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of October 13, 1925, appointing Delmar Leighton a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for one year from September 1, 1925; the following persons as members of the Administrative Board of the Dental School for the year 1925–26, David Linn Edsall, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry; Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, Dean of the Dental School; George Howard Monks, William Henry Potter, Amos Irving Hadley, George Henry Wright, Frank Turner Taylor, Fred Alexander Beckford, Lawrence Wills Baker, Martin Bassett Dill, Frank Holmes Cushman; the following persons as members of Administrative Boards for the year 1925–26, *Medical School:* Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *ex officio;* David Linn Edsall, *ex officio,* Chairman; Harvey Cushing, Reid Hunt, John Lewis Bremer, Walter Bradford Cannon, Charles Macfie Campbell, Worth Hale, Simeon Burt Wolbach, Hans Zinsser, Kenneth Daniel Blackfan, Francis Weld Peabody, James Howard Means; *School of Public Health:* Abbott Lawrence Lowell, *ex officio*; David Linn Edsall, *ex officio,* Chairman; Milton Joseph Rosenau, Edwin Bidwell Wilson, Hans Zinsser, Cecil Kent Drinker; and the Board *voted* to consent to said votes.

Mr. Wolcott, on behalf of the Executive Committee, communicated the death on May 26, 1925, of George B. Adams, a member of the Committee on History, and the resignation of Charles M. Hough from the Committee to Visit the Law School.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the amended Constitution of the Harvard Fund Council, and upon his motion the Board *voted* to approve the same.

The roll-call for reports from Visiting Committees was then taken up and brief oral reports were made as follows: Appleton Chapel and Phillips Brooks House, by Judge Cabot; Architecture, by Mr. Coolidge; Arnold Arboretum, by Mr. Wolcott; Astronomical Observatory, by Mr. Agassiz; Botanic Garden, by Mr. Wolcott; Botanical Museum, by Dr. Gage; Chemistry, by Mr. Perkins; Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, by Mr. W. C. Boyden; Graduate School of Business Administration, by Mr. Hallowell; Mathematics, by Mr. Elliott; Theological School, by Judge Cabot.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

ADA L. COMSTOCK, PRESIDENT

Radcliffe College has opened this fall with a total enrolment of 944: Graduate students, 215; Seniors, 109; Juniors, 175; Sophomores, 174; Freshmen, 225; Special students, 46.

Two hundred and thirty-three students qualified for admission in June and September 1925. Of these 121 applied for admission under the new system which exempts from examination students in the top seventh of their classes in the preparatory schools. Thirty-nine qualified for admission under the New Plan and 73 under the Old Plan. Of these 233 students, 225 actually enrolled in the College.

The graduate students enrolled this year have taken their bachelor's degrees from 61 colleges and universities. Sixty

are graduates of Radcliffe, 17 of Vassar, 16 of Mt. Holyoke, 16 of Wellesley, 15 of Boston University, and 15 of Smith. Geographically, the institutions from which they have come are widely scattered through the United States, Canada, and even farther afield. Among the foreign students is one holding a degree from the University of Budapest, one from the University of Paris, one from Oxford, one from New Zealand, one from Edinburgh, one from Acadia, and one from Manitoba.

During the summer just past the usual repairs have been made in the college buildings and a number of major improvements have been accomplished. Most obvious is the removal of the paint from Fay House, which now, in its red brick and white trimmings, is in harmony with our other permanent buildings. The wall connecting the Irwin and Agassiz gates has been extended to the Coes gate. In the Hemenway Gymnasium, the shower room has been remodeled and fifteen showers under central control have been installed. With the changes made in the swimming pool a year ago, the Gymnasium is now adequate to the strain put upon it by our larger numbers and by the growing interest in physical education.

The ministers who will take the morning prayer services this year are as follows: Monday, Rev. Frederick B. Lawrence; Tuesday, Rev. Douglas Horton (Leyden Church, Brookline); Wednesday, Rev. Harold E. B. Speight (King's Chapel, Boston); Thursday, Rev. Ashley Leavitt (Harvard Church, Brookline); Friday, Rev. Seeley H. Tompkins (Central Congregational Church, Boston); Saturday, Rev. Angus Dun (Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge).

The opening of college this fall was marked by exercises held on the morning of September 29. All undergraduate students had been asked to be present. Forming by classes and led by the officers and members of the governing boards of the College, they marched in procession to the First Congregational Church where the exercises took place. The Reverend Raymond Calkins offered a prayer and pronounced the benediction; and brief addresses were made by Dean Brown, President Comstock, and Miss Lydia Cutler, the president of the Student Government Association. It seems probable that such exercises will become one of the customs of the college year.

STUDENT LIFE

By William I. Nichols, '26

Any discussion of college life, college students, or, for that matter, of colleges themselves, resolves itself at this particular season of the year into a discussion of football. This may or may not be an unfortunate commentary upon American colleges. At all events, it is undeniably a fact.

Harvard students have of late indulged in not a little serious thought about football. For over two years they have been associated with losing football teams. And losing football teams occasion thought. Of winning teams this is not so apt to be the case. Then thought becomes fogged by emotion, by pride, and exultation.

With little opportunity for such emotionalism, Harvard students have been able to question the football situation in the cold light of reason.

The most coherent expression of that reasoning can be obtained from the various college publications, the primary function of which is to reflect undergraduate opinion.

Said the *Crimson* in an editorial discussion of football early in the fall: "Football is all very well in its place. But it is not, after all, the be-all and the end-all of college life. The camel should not be given the entire tent."

Soon after, even Pegasus ceased grazing

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in the cerulean to paw upon the reality of the football field. Said the *Advocate* in its October issue: "Football has one outstanding fault which may lead it actually to professionalism. This threat lies in the intersectional games. As long as relations lie among a small group of neighboring colleges, a college spirit of friendly rivalry can be maintained. Once the game becomes an intersectional affair, it has emerged from collegiate bounds and has assumed what amounts to national rivalry."

And the *Lampoon*, well trained to disguise its sober thoughts in flippancy, makes the following terse, but none the less significant remark: "Lampy has noticed that the college spirit so much vaunted by graduates of Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton, and other collegiate institutions, is about ninety per cent alcohol and ten per cent misplaced pride."

From this miscellany of opinion, supplemented by fragments of casual conversations current in the Yard, the writer will endeavor to make a comprehensible digest of the opinions about football now held by many students at Harvard.

After two years of defeat, Harvard students have come forcefully to realize the great importance attached to football by the world at large. Football seems the one criterion of collegiate merit. On the outcome of football games depends to large degree the public esteem in which the college is held; the good temper of its graduates; the morale of its students; and its prestige among prospective students. A good football team, a good college; a bad football team, and the college is one which must be scrutinized closely.

When these reflections were directed against other colleges, they seemed of little moment. Now that they have turned to Harvard, they have become worthy of consideration. A knowledge of the true conditions at Harvard makes criticisms based wholly upon the success of the football team seem all the more unjust. The calibre of student at Harvard is now full as high as in the past. The quality of instruction is higher. Harvard is performing its function of educating men better now than in other years. It is graduating men better fitted to be of service to the world.

Yet because a football team is defeated by a succession of major rivals, at once arises a mighty howl throughout the country, "What's the matter with Harvard?"

No such significance is attached to other sports. A hockey or a track team wins a major game. Well enough. Very gratifying. It loses. Too bad. A disappointment. But underlying such expressions is the consciousness that the game was played for sport, for fun.

The explanation of this undue emphasis upon football is not difficult to arrive at. Football has become a game, not for colleges alone, but for the entire sporting public of the country. As a result, college football has come to occupy the same importance in the public mind during the fall as is held by professional baseball during the spring and summer months.

In a recent editorial, the *Crimson* describes this situation, and suggests its remedy as follows:

"Football has become a vast public spectacle. The Stadium and the Bowl are sideshows for the world at large. The doings of college football players have become better newspaper copy than the doings of college presidents. Intercollegiate football games have acquired greater breakfast-table moment than international affairs.

"All this emphasis upon football has placed colleges in a false relation to the public. They have assumed the rôle of public entertainers. But they are not primarily in the amusement business, and they should willingly turn their sideshows over to those who make it their profession to entertain.

"... the most effective remedy for the exaggerated importance now being attached to college football throughout the country lies in the development of professional football to the point where it will supplant college football in the limelight of public interest."

To graduates who are most familiar with the football situations of other times, such a description may seem exaggerated; such a remedy, unduly radical. Let them but realize that the sporting page is the most widely read section of the country's newspapers. Then let them consider the nature of the sporting news and sporting comment on that page any Saturday or Sunday morning during the fall. After such a perusal, they cannot fail to realize the absurdly false position into which American colleges have been thrust by the public interest in college football teams. The picture which one thus obtains is in hopelessly bad perspective. Harvard students may realize this because they have had poor football teams. Or, more to their credit, their teams may be poor because a realization of this is beginning to dawn upon them.

After such a lengthy prologue, it is only consistent to deal briefly with the fortunes of the Harvard football team. Starting the season under the able direction of R. T. Fisher, '12, and Major C. D. Daly, '01, under the leadership of one of the most capable captains in years, M. A. Cheek, '26, the Harvard team seemed on the eve of a season of victories. Rumors spread to the effect that a fabulous new offense was being created behind the high board fence constructed around the new practice gridiron on Soldier's Field.

The first game, with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was played in the rain, and Harvard slopped cautiously through to an 18–6 victory, revealing little of the fabled offensive.

Still the rumors persisted. And on the following Saturday, they seemed to have their fulfilment. Against a weak Middlebury eleven which had been humbled 52–0 by Yale the week before, the Harvard team ran riot, and, with what appeared to be a driving offense and clockwork interference, rolled up a score of 60–0.

But against sterner opposition, the crimson attack staggered and stopped short. After the first quarter of the game with Holy Cross the next week, the crimson offensive collapsed pitiably, and a sturdy purple eleven surprised itself and 50,000 spectators by winning 7–6.

The following week witnessed a repetition of the same story. Jumping into the lead at the start, the crimson bade fair to return to its winning stride. Then the Dartmouth team stiffened and turned; Harvard's new offensive ceased to function; and Dartmouth emerged a 32–9 victor.

Mitchell Gratwick, '22, old Harvard half back, said, in comment upon the game: "The powers of the new attack were lamentably latent before the strong defense of the Dartmouth team, all of which illustrates that Harvard has not yet been able to master her new technique with sufficient finesse to score against powerful opposition."

Aside from football, it may be said that the life of the University is healthier, more active, than for many years. Practically all of the activities of the College seem at last to have recovered from the disorganization following the war. The Dramatic Club, the Cercle Français, the Deutscher Verein, have all sprung to life and are now planning productions for the fall and winter. The Glee Club, although without the leadership of Dr. A. T. Davison, '05, during his sabbatical, has undertaken the Ninth Symphony, which will be sung with the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and directed by its leader, Mr. Serge Koussevitsky.

As for the publications, the *Advocate*

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has undergone a complete reorganization and has made its appearance on the newsstands, new in form, and improved in contents. The *Crimson* now seems to be enjoying a bumper year of prosperity, and makes its daily appearance, loaded with expensive-looking advertisements, as a result of which elaborate plans are being made to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the new *Crimson* Building on Plympton Street at the time of the Yale game. The *Lampoon*, with a still more important anniversary to commemorate, is now preparing for its fiftieth birthday in January, and, as a sign of its maturity, is turning out issues larger and of a higher degree of excellence than for the past two years, at least.

The Student Council has also stirred itself into activity, and at its last meeting appointed committees to aid in the campaign in favor of the World Court, and to study the system of education at Harvard, with the purpose of making suggestions for possible improvement — both indications of renewed interest and quickened energy upon the part of the student body.

Of the physical expansion at Harvard, much has already been written. Three new buildings, the Counting House, and the Holden Twins, Lionel and Mower Halls, are now in use, as is Massachusetts Hall, which was restored last year as a dormitory. That these changes have added greatly to the appearance and the serviceability of the Yard is the general opinion, although the full effect of the new policy of cloistering the Yard cannot be obtained until the new Straus Memorial Dormitory, now under construction, fills in the gap between Massachusetts Hall and the Counting House, and completes the symmetry of the Massachusetts Avenue side of the Yard.

In addition to Straus, several other buildings are just beginning to rise on their foundations. Among these are the new Art Museum, the Business School, and McKinlock Hall, a new Freshman dormitory next Gore Hall on the riverway. To the graduates returning to Cambridge this year, it will be a new Harvard, greatly changed, but changed on the whole for the better.

THE GRADUATES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

*** The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

*** It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

*** Much additional personal news will be found in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

*** The name of the State is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

1860

JOHN T. MORSE, Jr., *Sec.*
16 Fairfield St., Boston

Ion Hanford Perdicaris has recently died, at his estate, "The Manor House," Chislehurst, England. He had led a varied, active, useful, and interesting life. His father was a Greek, born in a hamlet perilously proximate to the Turkish frontier. One day the Islamites sought a little amusement in the way of harrying the village and making a lively massacre of the inhabitants. The young Perdicaris was a mere child at the time, and under

guidance of an elder brother, ten years of age, ran away into the fields. The forayers caught them, slew the older one, but by some chance let the little chap escape. He was found by some monks, carried to their monastery and there educated. Arriving at manhood, he came to this country, was the first Grecian Consul accredited in the United States, married a lady of good family, established a banking business, prospered, and in 1856 sent his son to join the Class of 1860 at Harvard. In the Class Perdicaris was not especially conspicuous, save perhaps by his foreign aspect. He was rather quiet, and inclined to be retiring, but had a circle of good friends and was generally very well liked and esteemed; was a fairly good scholar. He remained with us two years and was then withdrawn (if I recollect aright) to take advantage of some favorable opening in business. Soon thereafter he went abroad, and the rest of his life was passed in Europe and in Morocco. In 1904 he made a brief visit to the United States, and was with us at our Commencement dinner in that year. So far as I know this was the only visit he ever made to this country, but he retained his citizenship, and his will has been probated as that of an American citizen in Trenton, New Jersey, where his parents and he had had their home. Though he did not come to see us, yet he always preserved a very kindly memory of the old days and the old friends; he wrote to some of us, and he had the high merit of always answering fully those bothersome queries which all good Class Secretaries annually send forth. Furthermore, he even sent a very liberal contribution to aid the Class in making a good record at the raising of the Harvard Endowment Fund in 1921. He was, I think, habitually a very liberal man. His career in foreign parts was active, useful, and picturesque, and he was by no means a commonplace personality. He moved about a good deal in the world, and wherever he went he seems always to have enjoyed the pleasure of the entrée into the best society of the place, and of becoming more or less intimate with men and women of distinction. He was profoundly interested in spiritualism, knew well leading persons who cherished that faith in Europe, had striking experiences of his own, and gave freely from his purse to the cause. Indeed, he seems always to have had ample funds and was certainly most free-handed in his disbursements. His estate is estimated at about a million dollars. His health was never vigorous, and it was chiefly in order to take care of it that he lived so many years in Morocco, where he had a town house in Tangier and a country seat outside of that city. He was of an energetic temperament, very public-spirited, and with a fine ambition to do good and useful work in the community. Thus, during this prolonged residence in Tangier it came about that, though a foreigner, he was soon one of the most important persons in the place. He held sundry offices there, exerted a powerful influence, and accomplished many admirable reformatory works, especially in the sanitary and hygienic department of a city which stood greatly in need of precisely this service. Occasionally he clashed with men in power, and once was cast into prison, though promptly released; the newspapers of London and some in the United States made a great stir in the matter and backed and commended him handsomely. One incident which occurred while he lived at Tangier made Perdicaris something of a figure in history. One day as he sat at table in his villa a gang of bandits rushed in, seized him and his son-in-law, and

hurried them away into the desert. They were indeed captives of the noted rebel, or bandit, chief, Raisuli. A great ransom was demanded. Of course it was not forthcoming and the situation became serious. But his American citizenship proved to be his salvation. England had not, in a recent occurrence, been quite so vigorous; but one Theodore Roosevelt happened then to be President of the United States, and he was not to be fooled with by any sultan or barbarian rebel. He notified the sultan to release Perdicaris at once. The sultan responded that he would like to, but really couldn't. Raisuli was too much for him, so to speak, and he had no money in the treasury for ransoms. Thereupon Roosevelt sent a message which has become classic in diplomatic literature. The story of this message has been questioned; it may therefore be interesting to give the dispatch just as it may be read in the Department of State: "We want Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead. Further than this, we desire least possible complications with Morocco and other powers. You will not arrange for landing marines or seizing Custom House without specific directions from this Department. (Signed) HAY." The suggestion in the closing lines was made decidedly ominous by the simultaneous order to the Mediterranean squadron to rendezvous in the roadstead of Tangier. Thus confronted, the sultan had second thoughts. It was true that he could not whip Raisuli, but he could pay him; for even when a treasury is empty a sultan can find cash somehow. So Perdicaris was set free, somewhat worn by his hardships, but not seriously the worse, and he was received at home with a welcome warm enough to recompense him for all that he had undergone. It was magnanimous on his part that he afterward spoke of Raisuli without rancor, even kindly. Thus did our classmate find a place in the annals of his time. Perdicaris was married in England to a widow lady who died a few years ago, to his infinite grief, for it had been a most happy and congenial union. Her son, named Cromwell Varley, by her former husband, was adopted by Perdicaris, and is nominated as the heir of the bulk of his property.

1862

HENRY M. ROGERS, *Sec.*
11 Beacon St., Boston

On the 27th day of October, 1925, at 10 A.M. the Secretary was in Washington, attending a meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, an organization formed on the day of the death of Abraham Lincoln, April 15, 1865, and because of his death. Exactly sixty-three years before, on October 27, 1862, at 10 A.M., the Secretary was sitting alone in the White House with Abraham Lincoln and received instructions from him to do certain things. Because of following those instructions, the Secretary, on November 6, 1862, entered the Navy of the United States. This item is recorded merely as an incident of interest to the writer. On October 28, 1925, the veterans of 1861–65 were received at the White House by President and Mrs. Coolidge.

1865

WILLIAM B. C. STICKNEY, *Sec.*
Bethel, Vermont

William Rotch, our Secretary, died at New Bedford, after an illness of some weeks, August 13, 1925. He was born in New Bedford, July 22, 1844, and entered College in 1861, with three other New Bedford boys, Brownell, Clifford, and Greene. His course in

College was marked by his excellent scholarship and his devotion to, and skill in, athletic exercises. He was a Phi Beta Kappa man, and after graduation he went to France, and completed his engineering studies at the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures (Paris) in 1869. For a long time he practised as civil engineer, with marked success, giving attention mainly to hydraulic engineering. Since 1880, he had lived in Boston, and was an active officer in many corporations and societies, and a manager of trust companies, displaying in every situation the painstaking fidelity and efficient management which characterized his every performance of duty. Among others he held the following positions: President of the Alliance Française of Boston and Cambridge; vice-president of the Fédération de l'Alliance Française aux États Unis et au Canada, of which the former French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, was honorary president; President of the Federal Wharf and Storage Company and Fibre Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship of Architects; director of the Infants' Hospital and Adams Nervine Asylum. He was also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the American Society of Civil Engineers; governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts. He was the engineer and member of the commission appointed by Governor Long in 1881, which established the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island and closed a dispute which had lasted two hundred and fifty years. In 1911, Rotch visited France, Belgium, Holland, and England to study the great docks and harbors of those countries. In 1920, he was appointed Class Secretary, and as such he applied himself, as always, with unremitting patience and zeal to the duties of the office, publishing our Eleventh Class Report in 1921. He was a constant attendant at Harvard functions and athletic events, and from 1893 to and including 1925 he marched in all Commencement, Class Day, and Phi Beta Kappa processions of the College he loved so well as the representative of his Class which he has served with ever-living loyalty. Immediately after his funeral, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously by his surviving classmates: "The surviving members of the Class of 1865 desire to record their deep sorrow at the death of their classmate, William Rotch, on August 13th. He had endeared himself to them by his unfailing enthusiasm on behalf of the College, the Class and his classmates. His regard was evinced on all occasions and in many acts of thoughtful kindness and attention, and could not fail to arouse a lively return of appreciation. Of the many who have gone before, none leaves a keener sense of loss in the hearts of his surviving associates. To his family we tender our deep and respectful sympathy." These resolutions were signed by John Greenough, Roland C. Lincoln, John W. Perkins, Geo. S. Frost, J. V. Apthorp, and Wm. B. C. Stickney. — William B. C. Stickney of Bethel, Vermont, was appointed Class Secretary to succeed the late William Rotch. — The *Somersworth Gazette* of New Hampshire pays the following tribute to George S. Frost: "Judge Frost, who comes from one of New Hampshire's oldest and best families, was for over thirty years Judge of the Municipal Court of Dover and won a high reputation for his absolute integrity and his broad knowledge of the Law. The lawyers recognized his ability and his fitness for higher judicial position, and he would have graced a position upon the Supreme Bench of our State. But the strong colonial stock

from which he came bestowed upon him an independence of thought and a vigor and frankness of expression which were not exactly qualifications for political or judicial positions at a time when certain interests dominating the appointing powers were looking for more pliable material."

1866

CHARLES C. STRATTON, *Sec.*
70 State St., Boston

Amos Morse Leonard was born in Stoughton, October 18, 1840, the son of Hiram Leonard and his second wife, Rebecca Gay (Brackett) Leonard. There were six children of the first marriage and nine of the second. Leonard's father's business, like his grandfather's and great-grandfather's, was that of an iron-worker, his father being principally engaged in the manufacture of tools for making boots and shoes. He also cultivated his farm of twenty-seven acres. He was descended from James Leonard, who, with his brother Henry, came from Pontypool, County of Monmouth, Wales, to this country in 1646, and established iron works in Taunton in 1652. Later, Leonards were interested in iron works at Lynn, Braintree, Rowley Village, and Taunton, and, at a later date, in Canton. So it has been observed that "where you can find iron works there you will find a Leonard." Leonard began his education at the age of four at the district school in Stoughton, known as the "Dry Pond School," and continued going to school until his sixteenth year, working on the farm when school was not in session. At eighteen, he went to work forging pegging awls in his father's shop. He preferred to go to Peirce Academy at Middleboro, but his father would not give his consent. Six months later, the awl business being dull, he prevailed upon his father to let him go to the Academy at his own expense, and, with about eighty dollars of his own money, he left home with a light heart for Middleboro. He had begun then to think of going to college, without any very definite purpose in view. After he had studied Greek one year and Latin two, he was declared "fitted for college." He wished to enter Harvard College, but his classical teacher said it was an impossibility for him to do so with such preparation as he had. He advised him to go to Brown or Amherst. Leonard told him No, if he could not go to Harvard he would go to Tufts, and remain one year, then enter Harvard one year in advance. He went to Tufts in August, 1862, and entered the Freshman Class without a condition. The class numbered thirteen. He found little class feeling there. The second day he was there he went to walk with a sophomore and a senior. He associated more with seniors than with his classmates, and promenaded the halls, arm in arm with seniors, singing some familiar song. After being there about two weeks, he went over to Cambridge and immediately fell in love with Harvard. He determined to leave Tufts at the end of the year, and told his classmates so. They laughed at him, and said he could not pass the necessary examinations. He resolved, however, to make the attempt, though he might fail, and unknown to all he applied for admission to the Sophomore Class ('66) at the first examination in July. After two days of most anxious, tiresome labor, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was admitted with seven conditions. At the second examination he succeeded in getting off three conditions and the others were remitted. He paid his way through College by teaching, sometimes boarding himself (to the injury of his health), and immediately after graduation en-

tered on his life's work as a teacher. About 1868 he was appointed submaster in the Lawrence School in South Boston, and in 1872 he became Master. This position he held until 1911, when, because of the age limit, he was retired on a pension by the City of Boston, with the title of Master Emeritus. He was very successful in winning the affection as well as the respect of his pupils, and this affection and respect followed him during his life. At his retirement the graduating class gave the school a portrait of Leonard to be hung in the School Hall. After his retirement he kept busy in many ways. He had some small real estate investments, and he had his little place at Newton where in the cultivation of flowers, fruit, etc., he took great interest. He was very fond of singing and was a member of the Harvard Musical Association and of the Harvard Alumni Chorus, with whom he sang last Commencement Day. He was apparently in robust health until about six weeks before his death. He was taken ill after delivering an address at the annual reunion of the Dry Pond School Alumni Association in his native town, where he had attended school some eighty years before and where he had later taught. He went to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and, not gaining satisfactorily after an operation, was taken to his home, where he soon went into a peaceful sleep, in which he died August 10, 1925, at the age of 84 years, 9 months, and 23 days. He was married at King's Chapel, December 28, 1898, to Helen Augusta Adams, daughter of Caroline Wesson and the late Sylvanus Adams. Mrs. Leonard died December 10, 1914.

1869

WILLIAM S. HALL, *Sec.*
53 State St., Boston

Francis Rawle, for many years one of the vice-presidents of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, was, on October 26, 1925, elected President of the Council. The Society has one of the greatest historical collections in the United States. In early Massachusetts matters it is especially rich.

1870

CHARLES H. SWAN, *Sec.*
3 Storey Place, Jamaica Plain

Herman John Groesbeck died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1925, following a short illness. He was born May 22, 1849, the son of William S. and Elizabeth (Burnet) Groesbeck, and was one of nine young men who entered the Class as freshmen in 1866. Groesbeck was given his A.B. in 1870. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Paris, and received the degree of M.D from the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, March 1, 1873, and that of L.R.C.S. in 1875. He practised medicine for a while in Baltimore, but returned to Cincinnati in 1882, and having been admitted to the bar, he acted with a brother in administering their father's estate. For a number of years Groesbeck was active in Democratic politics. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Cincinnati Country Club. He married, November 5, 1872, Elizabeth Perry of Cincinnati, and is survived by two sons and a daughter. — **Thomas Baldwin Ticknor,** son of William Davis and Emeline Staniford (Holt) Ticknor, was born at Jamaica Plain, Nov. 8, 1848. Ticknor's father founded the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields, and Ticknor himself during his entire business life was with the various successors of that house; the greater portion of the time with Houghton Mifflin Company, with an office at the Riverside Press in Cambridge. Failing health compelled his

withdrawal from active work in 1915, and he died in Brookline, June 21, 1925. He was Class Secretary from graduation until his death. For some twenty-five years Ticknor was a member of the First Corps Cadets, M.V.M. and was retired with the rank of Major, Massachusetts State Guard. Always interested in theatrical matters, he was for twenty years president of the Footlight Club of Jamaica Plain, and acted in many of the Club's productions. At various times he was a member of the Oakley Country Club, the Papyrus, St. Botolph, Athletic, and University Clubs of Boston, Cambridge Social Dramatic, Old Cambridge Shakespeare Association, Cambridge Historical Society, and the Episcopalian of Boston. He was also a member of the Veteran Association of the First Corps Cadets. He was at one time Secretary of the Congregation of St. John's Memorial Chapel, Cambridge. He was buried June 23, from Christ Church, Cambridge, of which he had been a vestryman. Ticknor married, Jan. 10, 1894, Florence Elizabeth Harris, who survives him.

1871

ALBERT M. BARNES, *Sec.*
719 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

Edward Burnett died at his home in Milton, November 5, 1925, in his seventy-seventh year, after a long illness. He was a man of varied activities; he founded the Deerfoot Farm in Southboro, had been a member of Congress, and had practised architecture. He was born in Boston, the son of Joseph Burnett, who established St. Mark's School, and Josephine Cutter Burnett. He prepared for college at St. Mark's School, and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. In 1879 he developed the centrifugal process of separating cream from milk. In 1886 he was elected to Congress from the Ninth Massachusetts District on the Democratic ticket. He was president of the Bay State Agricultural Society from 1886 to 1889. In 1872 he married Mabel Lowell, daughter of James Russell Lowell, by whom he had four children: James Burnett Lowell, '94, who changed his name from Burnett to Lowell, Francis Lowell Burnett, '02, Mrs. Stanley Cunningham, and Mrs. Lois Burnett Rantoul. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Ethel R. Mason, of Providence; the surviving children of this marriage are Philip M., Barbara, Anne, Kathleen, and Eleanor.

1872

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*
50 State St., Boston

Edward Stevens Sheldon died at Cambridge, October 16, 1925. He was born at Waterville, Maine, November 21, 1851, and was the son of Rev. David Newton and Rachel Hobart (Ripley) Sheldon. He prepared for college at Waterville Academy, and entered Waterville College, afterward called Colby University, where he remained one year. In 1868 he entered Harvard College, and was graduated with the Class of 1872, taking his degree *summa cum laude* in modern languages. After graduation he was a tutor in the College and from 1894 to 1921 was Professor of Romance Philology and after 1921 Professor Emeritus. In 1901 he was president of the Modern Language Association of America; in 1905 he published a "Concordance to Dante's Minor Works"; between 1905 and 1909 he undertook the revision of the etymologies for the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary; in 1909–10 he was chairman of the Department of French and other Romance Languages during the absence of Professor Grandgent; during the war he was chairman of a committee of teach-

ers who were dollar-a-year men to examine newspapers and periodicals in foreign languages to see if they contained anything seditious. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the American Philological Association; the Modern Language Association of America; the American Dialect Society; and the Société des Anciens Textes Français. He wrote many articles on subjects connected with his specialty. In 1884 he married Katherine Hamlin Hinckley, who survives him, together with a daughter and three grandchildren. He was a very regular attendant at all Class reunions and was greatly loved and respected by all his classmates. At his funeral Professor William W. Fenn spoke as follows: "When a quiet scholar dies, the world goes on its way unheeding. There are few who can appreciate or even understand the interests and aims, the labors and rewards, of a scholar's life. If the scholar has been also a teacher, there will be here and there a man in whom the news of his death will revive memories of hours in the classroom when the teacher, warming to his subject, kindled interest in a student's heart and set his mind aglow with a scholar's sacred passion. Yet, although there be few to mourn the close of a scholar's life, it may be that multitudes will profit by his work who never knew him personally, or perhaps never so much as heard his name. So will it be with the friend whose passing from our earthly fellowship we deplore today. He was not widely known in our College community, for during his later years he taught only a few advanced students with special interest in his chosen field; but the fruit of his labors will be enjoyed by the large and growing company of those who use the Dictionary to the correction and enrichment of which he gave much of his time and strength. Yet it is we, his colleagues and associates, who, next to his immediate family, feel most deeply the loss of a friend whom we were always glad to meet, whose scholarship we honored, whose character we admired. As a scholar, we honored not only his abundant learning, but also his calm, well-balanced sobriety of judgment. He had a judicial mind, intolerant of flashy guesses and eccentric hypotheses. He was always modest, yet when he gave an opinion, it was with the assurance of one who knew that he had earned the right to speak with authority. As a man, we admired his entire candor and scrupulous conscientiousness. His was an uncrannied soul in which were no hiding-places for ulterior motives, mean ambitions or covert purposes. It is much for us, his colleagues, to have known a man who made straight paths for his feet and mind, who walked among us with dignified reserve and genuine friendliness, coveting no meretricious renown, but well content to

> Keep clean, bear fruit, earn life, and watch,
> Till the white-winged reapers come."

— G. F. Babbitt has just returned to his home after a successful operation at the Phillips House. While there he met with the loss of his wife, Eunice Humphrey Allen, who died of heart failure after an illness lasting several months. She was a prominent singer at concerts and was the leading soprano in a choir at Tremont Temple, Boston, where she had given pleasure to thousands of people. — Joseph Rawson is convalescing after a successful operation for the removal of a cataract from one of his eyes.

1873

Wm. B. H. Dowse, *Sec.*
6 Beacon St., Boston

John Murdoch died September 22, 1925. He was born at New Orleans,

Louisiana, July 9, 1852. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Smith) Murdoch. On July 23, 1884, he married Abby DeForest Stuart, the daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth J. (Clark) Stuart. His children were John, born May 2, 1885 (died January 29, 1915), and Richard and Joseph, born February 19, 1890. He received from Harvard on graduation the degree of A.B. and was the sixth scholar in his Class. He also received the degree of A.M. Natural History in 1876. The occupation of his life was that of naturalist and librarian. For three years after graduation he was a special student of zoölogy at Harvard, for two years holding the Harris Fellowship, and acting as proctor for four years. He remained for another year engaged in miscellaneous zoölogical work and in tutoring. From 1877 to 1880 he was successively teacher of science at the Chelsea High School, private tutor at Peekskill, New York, and substitute for a friend as Professor of Zoölogy in the State University of Wisconsin. In 1881 he was naturalist and observer to the Signal Service expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, which entailed enlistment in the Signal Corps, United States Army, in which service he was later promoted to sergeant. Returning in 1883, he was for three years employed at Washington in working up the scientific results of the observations made in natural history and ethnology. In 1886 he was discharged from the army, and for a year was assistant librarian of the United States National Museum. He was then made librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge also of the collection of books in the National Museum. Resigning in 1892 on account of ill health, he went to Middleboro, where he engaged in farming until 1896, when he took a position in the catalogue department of the Boston Public Library, and was made first assistant in 1906. His important publications are "Natural History" in the Report of the Point Barrow Expedition, published as a House Executive Document, and "Ethnological Results of the Point Barrow Expedition," in the Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. In addition he published a large number of articles in scientific and other serials, principally on Eskimo ethnology. He was an expert in photography, and a Master Craftsman and Dean of the Guild of Photographers of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts. His son John, Harvard, '06, was killed in the woods by accident while engaged in his duty as one of the assistants of the State Forester of Massachusetts. Murdoch fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and came to Harvard well equipped in the classics, which he maintained throughout his college course. Although he was deeply interested in zoölogy always, and maintained a place of eminence in that pursuit, the main work of his life was finally given over to his duties as assistant librarian in the Boston Public Library, where he attained a very enviable position on account of his accurate classical knowledge and studious habits. He was a man who was very constant in his attendance on all Class celebrations, and I think for over fifty years he never failed to be at the Class dinner; he was known as the best exponent of the early life of California, which he could illustrate with stories and songs. He was always called upon to sing one song at all our Class dinners, that known as "California Bill." — William Thomas, of San Francisco, has been elected President of the Associated Harvard Clubs for 1925–26. He is now also President of the Harvard Law School Association.

1874

DR. CHARLES M. GREEN, *Sec.*
78 Marlborough St., Boston

A daughter, Mary Gunn, was born at New Haven, Connecticut, October 6, 1925, to Chapin Brinsmade, third son of J. C. Brinsmade. The eldest son, Frederick Gunn Brinsmade, is now teaching at the Fessenden School, West Newton. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the famous Gunnery School in Washington, Connecticut, over which Brinsmade presided from 1881 to 1902, was celebrated early in October. — The Class hails with joy its first great-grandchild, in the person of Alan Francis Winslow, Junior, who was born in Berne, Switzerland, August 12, 1925. The mother is Rosamond, daughter of Margaret Farlow Castle, and granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Woodford Farlow. — N. D. C. Hodges has resigned his position as librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati, Ohio, really the library of Hamilton County, after a distinguished service of twenty-four years. He has given up his suburban home and gardens in Glendale, Hamilton County, and his address is now 2415 Maplewood Avenue, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati. — A son, named for his paternal grandfather, Frederic Thomas Greenhalge, sometime Governor of Massachusetts and member of the Congress, was born on November 21, 1924, to Ruth, youngest daughter of Jesse C Ivy. — E. G. Merriam has recovered from a long period of serious illness in hospital, involving major surgery, from April to July. During his illness Mrs. Merriam departed this life on June 1st. Writing late in August, Merriam said that he was just resuming his professional work. — Matthew Hale, Harvard, '03, husband of Anne Taggard, younger daughter of W. T. Piper, died of cerebral embolism, in Washington, D.C., August 29, 1925. — A grandson, Henry Whitney Minot, Junior, was born to Dr. James J. Minot, August 1, 1925. — A noble tribute to the life, character, and service of Agnes Wolcott Vaille, F. O. Vaille's youngest daughter, who lost her life on Long's Peak, Colorado, in January, 1925, was recently paid by Irene Givenwilson Kilner, who was the head of the Red Cross Canteen Girls in the Aviation Department, in which Miss Vaille served in France in the World War. — The whole Class grieves with George Wigglesworth in his sorrow over the death by drowning, August 21, 1925, of his grandson, George Wigglesworth Chase, who had just entered his eighteenth year. A beautiful life was crowned with self-sacrifice: he gave his life trying to save a comrade. — **John Wheelock Elliot** died at his summer home, Needham, September 17, 1925. He was born in Keene, New Hampshire, October 10, 1852, son of John Henry Elliot, of the Harvard Class of 1835, and Emily Ann (Wheelock). After graduation he attended the Harvard Medical School for three years, served as surgical house pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and received his M.D. in 1878; he then spent eighteen months in Europe, pursuing his medical studies in Weimar, Dresden, Berlin, Paris, and London. Returning in 1880 he began practice in Boston; in 1882 he became the private assistant of Dr. John Homans, and was appointed physician to the Boston Dispensary. From 1882 to 1887 he served as an assistant surgeon to the Free Hospital for Women, and in 1888 was appointed clinical instructor in gynæcology at the Harvard Medical School. The years 1886–94 he was a surgeon to out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was then promoted to be a full visiting surgeon; from 1900 to 1905 he was a lecturer on surgery in the Harvard Medical School. In 1889

he went to Europe to visit the clinics of various surgeons, and enjoyed especially the teaching and friendship of Sir Victor Horsley, who was doing brain surgery in London. In the year 1900 he again went abroad for rest, and while there contracted a severe malaria, which impaired his health for several years; a severe illness from influenza in 1906 led him to resign active work at the Massachusetts General Hospital, when he was made a consulting surgeon. In 1913 he retired from practice, but retained the position of consulting surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Waltham Hospital, and at the Elliot City Hospital, Keene, New Hampshire. He was made a Fellow of the American Surgical Association in 1893, and was a member of various other medical societies. He wrote numerous papers for medical journals, and contributed to the "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences," and to the "International Textbook of Surgery." During the World War Dr. Elliot did valuable work on the Surgical Dressings Committee, serving as chairman of surgical advisers, and later as chairman of the Surgical Dressings Committee of New England, for a time an auxiliary of the Red Cross. Dr. Elliot is survived by his wife, who was Mary Lee Morse, and by their son, John Morse Elliot, who is affiliated with the Class of 1914. — **Edward Wood Walker** died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1925, after an illness of five or six months. He was born in Cincinnati, September 3, 1853, a son of Timothy Walker, of Wilmington, first scholar of the Harvard Class of 1826, later of Cincinnati, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Hamilton County; Harvard gave him the LL.D. in 1854. Walker's mother was Ellen Pope (Wood). After graduation he studied medicine in the Ohio Medical College, and received his M.D. in 1877; he then spent a year as resident physician in Cincinnati Hospital, and two years in study abroad. He was surgeon to Cincinnati Hospital from 1882 to 1911, to St. Mary's Hospital from 1884 to 1893, and to Episcopal Hospital for Children from 1893 to 1901, in which latter year he was appointed surgeon to the Deaconess Hospital. In 1898 he was appointed to the United States Pension Board, and served for six years; in 1909 he became a member of the Cincinnati Board of Health. Dr. Walker became Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in Miami Medical College in 1880, and in 1914 he was made Professor Emeritus. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; he wrote many papers for American and foreign medical journals. He is survived by his wife, Inez Hatfield, whom he married June 8, 1897, and by his elder sister, Miss Anna Walker.

1875

WARREN A. REED, *Sec.*
Brockton

The widow of Charles W. Plummer died in Washington, D.C., September 27, 1925. — H. B. Wenzell's address is Room 317, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

1877

DR. GARDNER W. ALLEN, *Sec.*
146 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Frank Cornelius Hatch, son of Cornelius Prentiss and Prudence Adelaide (Fish) Hatch, was born at Taunton, January 23, 1854, and died suddenly at his home in Newton Centre, October 16, 1925. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Harvard in 1873. He left College

at the end of his sophomore year and for five years was engaged in newspaper work in Boston and Chicago. From 1880 to 1888 he managed the Chicago office of the Boston firm of Simons, Hatch & Whitten, of which his father was the head. After this he returned East and for four years studied manual training and engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For a year he had charge of a department in the Training High School, Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1894 was appointed Professor of Steam Engineering at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. In 1896 he received the degree of Sc.D. from the Armour Institute. Subsequently he returned to Boston and became president of the Simons, Hatch & Whitten Company. From that time to the end of his life he pursued the career of a successful merchant, becoming one of Boston's substantial business men. He assumed the presidency of the company several years ago, upon the death of his father. Hatch always felt a deep interest in the affairs of his College and Class, and in 1910 received the Harvard A.B. as of 1877. On June 17, 1885, he married Fanny Owen Whitney, of Glassborough, New Jersey. They had two sons, of whom one went to Amherst, the other to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mrs. Hatch and these sons are living. — **William Lawrence Humason** was born at New Britain, Connecticut, June 7, 1853, and died there August 2, 1925. He was the son of William Lorenzo and Eunitia Minerva (Eno) Humason. He fitted for College at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and entered Harvard in 1872 with the Class of 1876. He was out of College for a year and then reëntered in the fall of 1874 as a sophomore with the Class of 1877. After graduation, three years later, he went into business with his father, a well-known Connecticut manufacturer, head of the Humason & Beckley Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, makers of hardware and cutlery. In 1889 he became president of the company and in 1914 president of the Peck & Young Manufacturing Company, of Forestville, Connecticut, which some years later was reincorporated as the Humason Manufacturing Company, of which he continued to serve as president during the rest of his life. For the whole of this time he was identified with the business interests of his city and devoted to the welfare of the community. He was one of the founders of the New Britain Club and of the local golf club; of the first-named he was secretary for many years, later becoming vice-president and then president. He was also very active in a literary society known as the Saturday Night Club, being a charter member and eventually president. He read many papers before this club. Thus he was not only successful in business, but was a man of cultivation and literary tastes. He was a director of the Y.M.C.A. and a vestryman of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church. Humason was a loyal Harvard man living in the "enemy's country." He came to Commencement and to Class dinners and reunions with great regularity as long as his health permitted. October 15, 1884, he married at Kensington, Connecticut, Florence Minerva Cole, who died September 6, 1903. On October 14, 1915, he married Mrs. Grace Langdon Sturgis, of Hartford. Mrs. Humason and two daughters and a son by his first wife survive.

1878

HENRY WHEELER, *Sec.*
511 Sears Bldg., Boston

Lincoln Lear Eyre, a member of the Class of 1878 during the freshman and

sophomore years, died in Philadelphia October 29, 1925. He was born in Italy, July 24, 1857. After leaving College he studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar, and was active for many years at the bar and in politics in Philadelphia. He was married June 20, 1888, to Marianne H. Binney at Newport, Rhode Island, and had two children, a son, Lincoln L. Eyre, Jr., and a daughter, Virginia, now Mrs. C. C. Martin, of New York City.

1882

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*
351 Marlborough St., Boston

H. D. Sedgwick has published a new book, "A Short History of Spain," a companion volume to his "Short History of Italy." — H. W. Cunningham has published "John Winchester of New England and Some of His Descendants," a history and genealogy of this ancient New England family which is now scattered far and wide from Nova Scotia to California.

1883

FREDERICK NICHOLS, *Sec.*
2 Joy St., Boston

Louis Arthur Coolidge died at Milton on May 31, 1925. The son of William Leander and Sarah Isabella (Washburn) Coolidge, he was born at Natick, October 8, 1861, and prepared for college at the Newton High School. At Harvard he was a member of the Δ Υ, and one of the editors of the *Harvard Herald*, thus showing the bent he was to follow for so long. At graduation he was one of those to whom Dissertations were assigned; he received Honorable Mention in History and ranked 34 in a class of 205. In October, 1883, he joined the staff of the *Springfield Republican*, with which he remained for four years and a half, resigning in April, 1888, to go to Washington, D.C., as private secretary to Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. At the beginning of the 51st Congress he was appointed Clerk of the House Committee on the election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, and this position he held until March 1, 1891, meanwhile, and up to 1904, acting as Washington correspondent to various newspapers such as the *Boston Advertiser*, *Journal*, and *Evening Record*, and the *New York Recorder* and *Commercial Advertiser*. In addition to newspaper work, he edited the *Congressional Directory*, helped to index the *Congressional Record*, and was director of the literary bureau of the Republican National Committee during the campaign of 1904 which led to the election of Theodore Roosevelt and an enduring friendship between the two men. He declined the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General, and subsequently declined the postmastership of Washington and the commissionership of Internal Revenue. On February 12, 1908, he was nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in which post he did memorable work, and in 1909 he came to Boston as Treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, with which he remained until the year before his death, when he resigned to take up his labors in a wider field, namely, his battle against further Federal encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States and to help preserve a free republican form of government in the United States. His work in establishing the Nation-wide order of the Sentinels of the Republic was an example of his high principles and aspirations, and his campaign for the Senatorship from Massachusetts was undertaken, not so much with the idea of personal success, as to emphasize his position as a defender of our fundamental principles of government. To his influ-

ence is attributed the defeat of the Child Labor Amendment in Massachusetts, and he did not spare himself in the battle in other States. Coolidge was a great and high-minded American. His outlook was broad, his sympathies keen, his courage abundant; and his work was done, not with an eye to party advantage, but inspired by an ardent love for his whole country and its glorious traditions. His activities were multifarious and exhausting, business, social and political. He was a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the American Zinc, Lead, and Smelting Company, the American Trust Company, J. C. Rhodes & Company, the Home Market Club, and of nineteen or twenty other corporations, many closely associated with the United Shoe Machinery Company. He was a member of the Algonquin, St. Botolph, University, Art, Harvard, and City Clubs in Boston; of the Cosmos, University, and Harvard Clubs in Washington; of the University and Republican Clubs in New York, of the Cumberland Club of Portland, Maine; of the Massachusetts Republican Club, of the National Geographic Society, of the National Society of Fine Arts, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the famous Gridiron Club of Washington, of which he was president in 1904. He was the author of several books: "An Old-Fashioned Senator — Orville H. Platt," "The Show at Washington," "The Klondike and Yukon Country," and "The Life of U. S. Grant," besides many magazine articles in *Ainslee's*, *The Outlook*, *The Review of Reviews*, and others. Coolidge offered himself in any direction in which he could be of service. He acted as chairman of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, of the National Committee on Welfare Work of the Council of National Defense, as a member of the Federal Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board, and of the Inter-American High Commission, as director of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, of the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, and of the Community Service of Boston; as chairman of the Massachusetts Commission to welcome returning Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines; as one of the board of members of the North American Civic League for Immigrants; and a member of innumerable other societies battling on behalf of State or Nation. He was married on January 2, 1890, at Washington, D.C., to Miss Helen Irene Pickerill, who survives him, with two daughters and a son, the latter a student at Williams. Coolidge will be sadly missed at the gatherings of '83, which he very rarely failed to attend. His round, rubicund visage, beaming across the table, seemed fairly to radiate friendship, jollity, and good-cheer, and to illuminate the corner where he sat; but his talk, spiced with humor and dry wit, often dealt with matters of pith and moment in a serious and stimulating fashion. — The Secretary having been absent at Commencement time, G. D. Burrage has furnished the following notes relating to our annual dinner: "Thirty-seven men were present. S. B. Pearmain presided, and called on the following speakers: C. H. Grandgent, who spoke humorously of his poem read at the Bunker Hill Celebration a few days before; Joseph Lee, who read some amusing verses more or less impromptu; P. M. Keating, who spoke of the courts and the increase of crime; J. F. Moors, who eloquently defended the governing bodies of Harvard against certain criticisms; J. R. Coolidge, who gave an interesting account of his experiences in the New Hampshire Legislature; and

P. J. Eaton and C. P. Perin, who each spoke a few words."

1884

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, *Sec.*
70 State St., Boston

Rev. E. M. Pickop has changed his address from Durham, Connecticut, to 2410 Prince Edward Street, Honolulu, Hawaii. — R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., has published for private distribution his memorial to Dr. John Casper Branner, the eminent geologist, which appeared in the *Bulletin* of the Geological Society of America, issue of March 30, 1925. — T. K. Cummins was married on September 15, 1925, at the Church of the Epiphany in New York, by the Rev. W. T. Crocker, '84, to Mrs. Evelyn Arklay Parks, of New York. In commemoration of this event, the Class presented him with a Chippendale desk and chair, very beautiful specimens of the graceful design and proportions conceived by that artist. — **James Macmaster Codman** died in Brookline on October 9, 1925, after a very brief illness. He was born in Brookline, the son of James Macmaster and Henrietta Gray (Sargent) Codman. He prepared for college at G. W. C. Noble's School in Boston, and after graduating from Harvard with the Class, he passed two years in the Harvard Law School. He studied for two years thereafter in the office of Messrs. Shattuck and Munroe in Boston, during which time he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar. Having had from boyhood a profound interest in political history and the science of government, he was well fitted to render service to his native town, the value of which was evidenced by the length of his term as a member of the Board of Selectmen, to which he was reëlected year after year from 1893 to 1906, when he resigned, having been chairman of the Board since 1901. In 1898 he represented the Brookline district in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1918 was a delegate to the Convention for the Revision of the Massachusetts State Constitution. During the war he was an associate member of the Legal Advisory Board of the Town of Brookline. He served also as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Medfield Insane Asylum. His interest in the town affairs of Brookline never ceased and he was a member of important committees at the time of his death. His recreation took the form principally of visits to Europe, although he had traveled also in this country and in Canada. His fondness for noble architecture and appreciation of natural beauty were the centres of interest in his journeys, as well as inspiring his principal diversion when at home, which was the development and embellishment of his summer place in Wareham, where it was his pleasure to share with his friends skilfully arranged views of Buzzard's Bay and the particular beauties of his gardens.

1885

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*
10 State St., Boston

Everett Vergnies Abbot, who died after a comparatively brief illness at Wilton, New Hampshire, August 19th, was a member of a distinguished Cambridge family, and lived in Cambridge until he became a lawyer in New York. His father, Francis Ellingwood Abbot, A.B. '59, Ph.D. '81, himself a distinguished educator, was a brother of Edwin H. Abbot, Harvard '55, and of General Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., honorary LL.D. Harvard. The two latter are still living in Cambridge at the advanced ages of ninety-one and ninety-four. Everett Abbot was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1862,

prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, and entered College with '85. Later he was compelled through ill-health to drop back a class and graduated *cum laude* in 1886. He took the full Law School course and received his LL.B. and A.M. in 1889. While in that school he was one of the editors of the *Harvard Law Review*, and won the Harvard Law School Association prize in 1889 for an essay on "Police Power and the Right to Compensation," which was published in the *Harvard Law Review*. Leaving Cambridge for New York, he was for many years a member of the firm of Keith and Abbot, and at other times practised by himself. At one time he lectured on law at the Metropolis Law School and wrote much on the law, his principal contribution being "Justice and the Modern Law," published by Houghton Mifflin Company. He also gave much time to the improvement of political conditions in New York, to civil service reform, and kindred activities, and, more recently, to the problem of the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment. These activities led to membership in the Civil Service Reform Association, Tariff Committee of the Reform Club, Law Committee of the Allied Real Estate Interests, Legislative Committee of the Citizens' Union, Committee on Professional Ethics of the County Lawyers' Association, Committee on Law Reform of the City Bar Association, and many of the organizations of independent anti-Tammany and sound-money Democrats. During the war he was a member of Local Draft Board 150 of New York City. On December 19, 1908, he married Amy Hackes, of New York City, but there were no children. He is survived by his brother, Dr. Edward Stanley Abbot, of Boston, and his sister, Mrs. Ralph Wells, of Needham. — F. S. Billings, as President of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, acted as toastmaster at the annual banquet of the Association held at the University of Vermont, Burlington, on August 15th. — R. W. Boyden signed the majority report recently handed down in the arbitration between the Boston Elevated Railroad and its employees, as to wages. As President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce he is one of a party with ex-Secretary Weeks on a visit to Buenos Aires. — Dr. A. P. Chadbourne is engaged in Professional work for the United States Veterans' Bureau at Denver, Colorado. — N. E. Coffin during the last three years has been traveling extensively in Asia, part of the time searching for the ruins of Angkor in Cambodia. — A. T. French is at present a resident of Paris. His address is, care of the Bankers' Trust Company, Place Vendôme. — A. S. Johnson, President of the Boston Y.M.C.A., was host to workers of that Association at an outing and conference, largely related to plans for Northeastern University of Boston, developed under Y.M.C.A. auspices, at his summer home in Nahant, on September 26th. He was also at the convention of the international Y.M.C.A. at Washington, October 19th, and represented the Boston Association at the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. held in Washington after the convention. — Arthur Keith, of the U.S. Geological Survey, has made a prediction that New England need not worry about earthquakes. — H. M. Williams was a delegate to the Unitarian General Conference at Cleveland, October 13, 14, and 15.

1886

ADAMS D. CLAFLIN, *Sec.*
98 Nichols Ave., Watertown

The Paris *Figaro* published, on July 3d last, a very interesting article by W. M. Fullerton, telling of the personal

intervention of the late Theodore Roosevelt in the famous Tangier incident of 1905. Fullerton has no doubt that this intervention of Roosevelt prevented Germany from precipitating the war which she was then meditating. The article explained a situation that had puzzled many students of world affairs. — The Class has suffered a heavy loss in the death on August 14th of **Prince Lucian Campbell,** president of the University of Oregon since 1902. He was born in Newmarket, Missouri, in 1861. Graduating from Harvard with the Class of '86, he became principal of the State Normal School at Monmouth, Oregon. He was vice-president and acting president of the National Association of State Universities, and was treasurer of the American Council of Education. In paying tribute to Campbell, Governor Pierce, of Oregon, said: "He was a hard student, a clear thinker, and always displayed a wonderful degree of tact in dealing with people of all classes." — Another prominent educator and member of the Class died suddenly on September 28th — **Myron Wallace Richardson,** long headmaster of the Girls' High School of Boston. He was formerly superintendent of schools in Milton, and had been principal of several public schools in Boston. He is survived by his wife, who was Helen H. Hall, and two daughters.

1887

HERBERT L. CLARK, *Sec.*
321 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. Gray has resigned from his professorship at Carlton College to take up an examinership in the Bureau of Valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. His address has been changed to 1323 Jackson Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. — "Barron's" has offered prizes for essays on "Investment," and of the judges appointed for awarding the prizes two are from the Class of 1887, G. S. Mumford of Boston and H. G. Brengle of Philadelphia. The third judge is J. H. Perkins, '98, of New York.

1888

HENRY S. WARDNER, *Sec.*
160 Front St., New York, N.Y.

Charles Bohlen, H. D. Cheever, S. R. H. Codman, W. D. Davidge, and William Rand were abroad during the past summer. — H. M. Clarke and D. C. Holder have been sojourning in Washington, D.C., for some months. — In a recent and very important jury trial which was reported in the Boston newspapers W. G. Thompson and C. F. Choate appeared as counsel on opposite sides. — Vice-Governor Edmund Platt, of the Federal Reserve Board, has made an extended official tour of the Pacific Coast. — E. A. Harriman, J. W. Saxe, and the Class Secretary attended the dinner of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs at Burlington, Vermont, August 15th. — The *North American Review* in the autumn quarterly issue contains an article entitled "Is the United States Sure of Itself?" by J. H. Sedgwick. The author, taking the Scopes case for illustration, eloquently directs attention to the spirit of intolerance and persecution sometimes manifested against those who do not share the thoughts or beliefs of those in power. — The *Boston Evening Transcript* of August 1st devoted upwards of a page to an illustrated article on Monstone Farm, the country seat of I. R. Thomas, where the Class of 1888 has been handsomely entertained.

1891

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*
40 Broad St., Boston

Tentative plans for the thirty-fifth

anniversary celebration of the Class of 1891 have been made, and include the following: The celebration will start on Tuesday, June 22d, when the Class with their families will gather at the Oakley Country Club in Belmont for a morning of sport, lunch, followed by dancing in the afternoon. Later on, the Class will gather in the Yard and march to the Stadium for the exercises. Seats will be provided for the families of members of the Class. On Wednesday, June 23d, the Class and their families will gather at the Cambridge Boat Club for lunch, after which all will attend the Harvard-Yale ball game. The members of the Class will meet for dinner at the Boston Athletic Association on Exeter Street, while their families will have their celebration at the Hotel Lenox, nearly opposite. Thursday will be Commencement Day, and Friday the day of the Harvard-Yale boat race. There will be a Class dinner held in Boston some time this winter to appoint committees and determine a plan of finance. You are urged to make your plans now to attend this milestone. — J. A. Avery is the District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District of Massachusetts. — C. F. Berry, Jr., has been appointed advertising manager of the Austin Company of California, with offices at Los Angeles and San Francisco. He has been advertising manager of the Technical Publishing Company, Los Angeles. The Austin Company is affiliated with the national organization of builders, and is engaged largely in building the plants of Pacific Coast branches of Eastern manufacturing concerns. — F. H. Curtiss has been elected a trustee of Wellesley College. — G. T. Williams has changed his address to Schweiz Volkbank, Berne, Switzerland.

1892

A. R. Benner, *Sec.*

Andover

The address of Nettelton Neff is 50 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Illinois. — The address of Rev. H. R. Wadleigh is given as Alassio, Riviera di Ponente, Italy. — T. W. Lamont has been chosen President of the Harvard Alumni Association. —**Seymour Legrand Cromwell** was born at Brooklyn on April 24, 1871, and died at the Morristown (N.J.) Hospital on Sept. 16, 1925. His death was the result of a fall from his horse a few days before. Cromwell was one of the youngest men in his class, and after graduation he spent a year in study at the University of Berlin. After filling several business positions in New York with credit, he became in 1896 a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Strong, Sturgis & Co., with whom he remained until a year or two before his death. Beginning work on the New York Stock Exchange when he was a young man Cromwell soon made an enviable name for himself in that, one of the great market places of the world. He was elected successively a Governor, Vice-President, and then President of the Stock Exchange, holding the last named office for three strenuous years. It is fair to say that Cromwell had an even broader conception of the powers and duties of the New York Stock Exchange than most of his predecessors, notable men of affairs as many of them were. He was especially clear and persistent in his contention that it was the function of the New York Stock Exchange not only to ensure the good faith of the enormous dealings that took place within its precincts; but also to do all that was possible to inform a singularly uninformed public as to the pitfalls laid by unscrupulous persons for the unwary investor. To this end Cromwell waged unceasing war upon the

whole system of bucket-shops, so-called, which with frequently every appearance of legitimacy are yet the traps by which ignorant investors are yearly mulcted of their savings to the extent literally of hundreds of millions of dollars. Against this evil Cromwell led a crusade that was countrywide in its scope and effectiveness. This work — if he had done nothing else — would have entitled him to the gratitude of his fellows. But in other ways, too, Cromwell showed his constructive public spirit. He was for several years president of the New Jersey Conference of Charities and Correction, and of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association. For four years he served on the Special Commission appointed by Governor Edge of New Jersey, and the recommendations of that Commission have been largely the basis for the radically reformed penal methods now in practice in New Jersey. Cromwell was president of the Fatherless Children of France, Inc., which adopted 300,000 orphans of French soldiers killed in the War. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor and Médaille de la Reconnaissance, 1st Class. During the Spanish War of 1898 Cromwell saw service in Porto Rico with Troop A of New York. At that time he was only a non-commissioned officer, but he established a reputation as an excellent soldier, active, efficient, with the same qualities of leadership that he displayed in after life. He had a fine, magnetic presence, a clear unswerving mind and purpose, great charm joined with vision and courage. He left four sons and a widow (Agnes Whitney) who shared his enthusiasms and joined in his public services. *T.W.L.* — A trophy, to be known as the Lockett Cup, for annual competition by squash racquet teams representing New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, has been offered by Arthur H. Lockett. This cup will be the third Tri-city Cup, the others being the Church Cup in lawn tennis, and the Lesley Cup in golf. The first matches for it will be played in New York in December.

1893

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, *Sec.*
73 Tremont St., Boston

C. E. Cook is business manager for H. H. Frazee's production of the light opera, "No No Nanette," which has been enjoying a long run throughout the country. — Dallinger has returned from Washington, D.C., and resumed active practice of the law at 89 State Street, Boston, and 4 Brattle Street, Cambridge. — According to the *Iron Age*, "Clarence R. Falk, secretary-treasurer of the Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, has returned from an extensive trip to Europe and the Near East with Mrs. Falk and their three daughters. He took occasion to study the industrial conditions and expresses himself as satisfied that genuine improvement has come to European nations." — Farwell's cocoanut plantation at Panama and his prize apple orchard on Gospel Hill, Hudson, two of his sidelines, have been made the subjects of special articles in the *Boston Sunday Globe*. — Fletcher, consulting engineer, has removed from Sacramento, California, to Washington, D.C. Address, Cosmos Club. — T. Hoppin, after a trip abroad, has removed from New Hope, Pennsylvania, to Washington, Connecticut. He still spends his summers at Annisquam. — L. Hutchinson writes: "My last connection with the American Relief Association was in the summer of 1923 when I spent some time motoring through Germany gathering information as to the food situation in that country. In the autumn of the same year I came back to America to

carry on a special investigation of a few months for the United States Department of Commerce. I completed this in the summer of 1924, when I returned to my home in California after a nearly continuous absence of ten years. I am now just taking up quarters at Stanford University, where, through the generosity of some public-spirited person in the East, there is being established a sort of 'Russian Institute,' for the purpose of making a scientific and non-political investigation of the Bolshevist Revolution. I am to be one of the two directors of that enterprise and find myself quite looking forward, not only to a regular occupation once more, but also to settling down quietly for a time in an academic community." — Jaggar writes from Volcano House, Hawaii: "The earthquakes in the United States appear to be whooping things up while our Hawaiian volcano has gone to sleep. My latest interest is insurance, for, since the Santa Barbara earthquake, the insurance people seem to be almost enthusiastic about seismic science. If only the old earth will keep on shaking moderately so as to keep the insurance men a little bit scared, science may come into its own." — McDaniel has spent the summer in Italy collecting material for amplification of his recent book on "Roman Private Life and its Survivals," and also to benefit his health. He observes: "That a lifelong teetotaler, attenuated by compulsory asceticism, who has eaten more miles of spaghetti than he has millimeters of terrapin, should be accused by his family physician of being 'a little gouty,' outrages all my notions of fitness; but we are all reaching the age when, if the doctor says that there has been too much *Wein, Weib, und Gesang*, we signify our willingness to cut out the last of the triad." — Martin, formerly business manager of the Associated Press, has become vice-president and general manager of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, a firm founded just a century ago. Address, 35 W. 32d Street, New York City. — W. C. Moore spent last winter in Florida and the summer at Pemaquid Point, Maine. His permanent address is still 12 Holly Street, Salem. — Pike has completed another successful season as general manager and moving spirit of the "Citizens' Military Training Camps" throughout the country. He has just bought a summer place at Bar Harbor, Maine, as a change from Chicago. — W. M. Reed has left the Research Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to become assistant to the president of the Phenix Cheese Company, of 345 Greenwich Street, New York City, the largest concern of its kind in the country. He reports: "My job consists of work very much like that I have been doing for the Telephone Company, namely, studying the various problems relating to the methods of doing business." — E. D. Shaw, one of the general managers of the Hearst publications, after two years as publisher of the *Boston Advertiser*, has returned to New York permanently for a special line of work. He comments "Of course the word 'permanently' has a special and limited meaning in the newspaper business. Arthur Brisbane was the first to say that his permanent address was a Pullman car, but I think I can repeat the remark with almost as much truth." — **Henry Jessop Stevenson** died of heart trouble at Plainfield, New Jersey, February 11, 1922. He was born May 26, 1871, at Brooklyn, New York, the son of Henry Jessop and Jane (Clement) Stevenson. His father was a native of Sheffield, England, and was educated at Oxford and in Germany. He fitted at Chaulier's School, New York City, and Holbrook Military

Academy at Ossining, New York. He entered Harvard as a special student in 1889 and remained two years, living in Boston at the Hotel Vendôme. After this he traveled extensively. In 1898 he went to the Spanish-American War as a member of Battery A of Philadelphia. In this campaign he contracted typhoid fever and had to be invalided home. Nevertheless, he was one of the first men to enter the original "Plattsburg Training Camp" on the outbreak of the World War, and also joined the second year. His exertions there affected his heart, and he never fully recovered. He was not in active business, and was of a very diffident and self-distrustful nature; but he was always interested in intellectual pursuits and was a wide reader and student. He was fond of all sports, and was a member of several country clubs, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., etc. Military life appealed to him strongly, and his failure to obtain a commission in 1917 on account of his age was the great disappointment of his later years. On January 30, 1896, at Philadelphia he married Cora Ethel Smith, who survives him with two daughters, Caroline Jessop, born May 2, 1900, and Margaret Frances, born July 15, 1903.

1894

E. K. Rand, *Sec.*
107 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge

Jay Backus Woodworth died at Cambridge on August 5th, after many months of painful illness. He was born at Newfield, New York, January 2, 1865, son of Rev. Allen Beach and Amanda (Smith) Woodworth. Woodworth prepared for college at the Newark High School, and was a special student in the Lawrence Scientific School from 1887 to 1891. In 1894 he received the degree of B.S. (in Geol. L.S.S.). In 1891 he married Genevieve Downs. His daughter, Ethel Anna, survives him. He was one of our older classmates and, in fact, not a few of the members of '94 profited by his instruction while we were in college. He was made Assistant Professor of Geology in 1911, and Associate Professor in 1912. One of his noted achievements was the establishment of the International Seismological Bureau at Harvard. As Director of the United States Geological Survey, he made an examination and report of the district from Cape Cod south and west of Block Island. During the late war he rendered important services as a member of the Committee of Geology and Palæontology of the National Research Council, and Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Use of Seismographs in War. He was also an officer in the Harvard R.O.T.C. where he gave instruction in Military Topography. This service he continued during the period of the S.A.T.C. In September, 1918, he was appointed Geologist in the United States Geological Survey, the position which he held at the time of his death. He was a faithful servant of Harvard College, making a profound impression on the many students who came in contact with him. For several years he was Chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography. An impressive list of his publications will be found in the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report. He was a member of the Harvard Natural History Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the National Geographic Society, a Fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, of the Geological Society of America, a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, membre du Congrès Géologique International, a member of the Seismological Society of America. — C. Bullock, of Worcester, has been

elected a director of the Boston & Albany Railroad. — R. L. Emerson has been appointed assistant administrator in charge of prohibition in the New England district. — Mrs. Ida W. F. Bacon, wife of Robert Bacon of Winchester, died on September 19th. — J. D. Logan has published a poem entitled "A Rosary of Renunciation," privately printed, Halifax, Canada. — The Eleventh Annual Hahnemannian Oration was delivered before the Homœopathic Medical Society of Germantown, Pennsylvania, on April 20th by W. S. Wadsworth. His subject was Hahnemann's Place in Medicine. — C. T. Keller has published a work entitled "The Pulse of Fear" (privately printed, Boston). — W. H. Schoff is living at 110 Montgomery Avenue, Cynwyd, Pennsylvania. — The lineage of '94 is continued by two recent marriages: Nathalie Edgerton to Winsor Gale, October 3d, at Brookline; and Margaret Channing Bullock to Edward Carr Thayer, October 17th, at Worcester. — C. H. Crane has changed his business address from 60 Wall Street, to 250 Park Avenue, New York City. — Other new addresses are: Dr. F. A. Dorman to 121 East 60th Street, New York City; Rev. A. P. Dean to General Delivery, Orland, California. — The Secretary, with not a few tears, clips the following from the *Harvard Crimson:* "When a set of the statistics of the Yale football squad were looked over last night, it was found that Cutler, Eli halfback whose end-running and shiftiness has featured every game Yale has played this fall, is the son of a Harvard graduate. His father is H. A. Cutler, '94, of Andover. Cutler is not the only Yale athlete who will face his father's alma mater when the Bulldog meets the Crimson in an athletic contest. The captain and star right fielder of the Yale baseball team, Eddy, is the son of H. B. Eddy, '94, of Mamaroneck, New York. Curiously enough, the fathers of the two Yale athletes were classmates at Harvard." — Perhaps, after all, '94 should not weep at discovering the true reason why Yale wins.

1895

F. H. Nash, *Sec.*
30 State St., Boston

W. W. Caswell, with Mrs. Caswell, will spend the winter in Southern France. — H. H. Chamberlin, vice-president of the American Poetry Association, will speak on "The Spell of Lyric Poetry," December 2d, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. — Nathan Hayward, of 308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who lives near Bryn Mawr College, asks that any of his classmates who have daughters going to this college from a distance write to him as he would take great pleasure in asking these daughters to an occasional Sunday dinner. — Houghton Mifflin Company published in October "Friends and Rivals" by A. S. Pier, another volume in his series of stories of St. Timothy's School. — Austin Potter has moved his store to the corner of State and Devonshire Streets, Boston.

1896

J. J. Hayes, *Sec.*
30 State St., Boston

L. A. Ames, Professor of English Literature at Clark University, has been granted a year's leave of absence which he will spend in Europe. — C. H. Kauffman, of the Department of Botany of the University of Michigan, has been granted sabbatical leave for the first semester of the academic year 1925–26, and expects to devote that period to field study in the Pacific

Coast States. — H. S. Grew has resigned as president of the National Union Bank of Boston. This bank has been merged with the State Street Trust Company of Boston, of which he has been elected a director. — **Stephen Faunce Sears** died suddenly in Boston on March 21, 1925. He was born in Brookline, August 7, 1874, the son of William B. and Emily A. (Faunce) Sears. He prepared for college at the Brookline High School. After receiving his degree from Harvard, he received the degree of A.M. in 1898 from Columbia. He then accepted a position as instructor in English at the University of Cincinnati, and after two years of teaching he returned to Boston and entered into business. In 1907 he resumed teaching as instructor in English at the University of Illinois, and after four years he resigned to accept an assistant professorship of English at the State College of Washington. For the last few years he had been an instructor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was unmarried. — **Benjamin Huntress Heald** died at Arlington, July 1, 1925. He was born at Lincoln, Maine, February 9, 1874, the son of Timothy and Adeline E. (Huntress) Heald. He prepared for college in the Portland, Maine, High School. He was obliged to leave College at the end of his freshman year on account of ill-health, and for several years was in various occupations, consisting principally of farming. In later years he became manager and then owner of the American Stable Company in Boston, and for the last twenty years he has been superintendent of the Sunday School of the Trinity Baptist Church at Arlington. A widow and daughter survive him. — Plans are being made for the thirtieth anniversary next June and notices giving details will be sent out in due time.

1897

ROGER L. SCAIFE, *Sec.*
2 Park St., Boston

Evan Hollister has been elected to the Harvard Fund Council for two years. — P. S. Straus has been elected to the Harvard Fund Council for one year. — E. H. Wells has been elected to the Harvard Fund Council for three years. — R. P. Angier, who has been giving graduate instruction at the University of Chicago during the past year, has returned to Yale University as director of the Psychology Laboratory and chairman of the Psychological Institute, recently established. — M. L. Fernald, professor of Natural History at Harvard, together with several other scientists, spent the summer in Newfoundland studying the region. On November 4th he gave a descriptive lecture on the unmapped regions of Newfoundland, with illustrations, at the Harvard Club. — J. L. Little, of Little & Russell, Architects, has moved from 45 Bromfield St. to 20 Newbury St., Boston. — **Frederic William Johnston** died at Santa Barbara, Cal., on Sept. 12th last, from bronchial pneumonia. Johnston was the son of Andrew and Sarah Johnston and was born in New York City, Aug. 23, 1873. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy. After receiving the degree of A.B. in '97, Johnston entered the Medical School. In the autumn of '99 he suffered a nervous breakdown from which he never recovered. He was never married and the only work which he was able to do during his invalid life was the writing of short stories, which were published in certain of our American magazines. Johnston is survived by a brother, Harrington Johnston, who is a resident of Santa Barbara, Cal.

XUM

1898

C. C. Payson, *Acting Sec.*
19 Pearl St., Boston

B. H. Hayes, the Class Secretary, left Andover at the end of September and will remain on his date ranch in California until May. — Charles Jackson and family have gone to Europe for the winter and will make their headquarters in Paris. — C. H. Keene has become Professor of Hygiene and Director of Physical Education at the University of Buffalo. — A son, Clement Biddle Wood, Jr., was born September 3d to Clement B. Wood and Emily Philler Wood. — T. M. Hastings has moved his family from Santa Barbara, California, and is living in Boston, 32 The Fenway. — Mrs. Chester N. Greenough died at Boston on September 11th. — Eliot Wadsworth managed the mayoralty campaign in Boston of Malcolm E. Nichols, '99. Wadsworth is also a member of a special committee to reorganize the affairs of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Lowell. — Members of '98 who attended the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Dinner will remember that Joe Graydon testified on that occasion that he did not object to being henpecked, but he did draw the line at being pullet-pecked. His daughter Anne was married on Saturday, the 17th of October, at the Church of the Advent, Cincinnati. — Lemuel Dexter spent the summer traveling on the Continent and in England and Scotland. — W. J. Hale is serving for a year as chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council, Washington, D.C. — B. F. Williams has become Professor and Assistant Head of the English Department at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Still Water, Oklahoma. — There have been the following changes of address: James Stewart Barstow, 15 East 87th Street, New York City; Edmund Blake Barton, 1 Kimberley Avenue, Romiley, Cheshire, England; John Gray Clarke, 56 High Street, Southbridge; Dr. Henry Otto Feiss, 301 Anisfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Jewett Flagg, Holliston; Roy Sela Goodrich, Goodrich Building, Phœnix, Arizona; Ernest Theodore Gundlach, Wrigley Building, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. William Welles Hoyt, care of American Consulate, Marseilles, France; Dr. John Edabduel Huiskamp, The Tuscany, Stony Run Lane, Baltimore, Maryland; Edward Lawrence Logan, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston; Dr. Percy Waldron Long, care of G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield; Joseph Freeman Marsten, 27 Lansdowne Street, Boston; Rev. George Arthur Martell, 1034 Olive Street, Paso Robles, California; Robert Falconer Masse, Hartsdale, New York; Waldron Holmes Rand, Jr., 10 Post Office Square, Boston; Henry Constant Ring, 446 W. Clapier Street, Philadelphia; Gordon Lodge Sawyer, Woodrick Road, St. Albans, Long Island, New York; Vine Harold Smith, 16 Exchange Place, New York City; Eliot Wadsworth, 180 Marlborough Street, Boston; Frank Chute White, 67 Wall Street, New York City; Philip Bartlett Wells, care of Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York City.

1899

Arthur Adams, *Sec.*
84 State St., Boston

There are twelve sons of '99 in the freshman class at Harvard this year, as follows: Walter L. Campbell, Morton Cole, Guernsey Curran, Jr. (stepson of W. Pierce), Donald M. Hyman, Robert Leeson, Henry D. Lloyd, Jr., John H. Morris, A. M. Pappenheimer, Jr., Randall E. Stratton, George S. Tiffany, Jr., Brainerd H. Whitbeck, Jr., and Walter F. Wyeth, Jr. A get-together

meeting for these boys and their fathers was held at the Freshman Dormitories on the evening of October 29.— C. L. Carr has been appointed chairman of the Boston Finance Commission of which he has been a member for some time.—Malcolm Donald has been elected a vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association for the ensuing year.— Three new grandchildren have recently been heard from: Elizabeth Carpenter Beattie, granddaughter of A. B. Carpenter; Peter Slayton Straw, grandson of W. P. Straw; and a granddaughter of F. W. Blatchford named Berry, whose first name has not yet been reported. P. S. Straw is the first child of a '99 son, so far reported.— Howard Coonley, in addition to his many other activities, has been appointed chief of the first Chemical Warfare Service procurement district. According to the newspapers there are five such districts in the United States and the most important duty in New England is the production of gas-mask parts.— E. P. Davis, H. S. Dennison, and B. H. Dibblee are members of the Harvard Fund Council.— C. H. McClare has returned to Boston from Nova Scotia and is with Allen and Collins, architects, 75 Newbury Street. He has recently built a house at 1160 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, where he is now living.— **John Wesley Work** died at Nashville, Tennessee, on September 7, 1925. He was born there on August 6, 1873, the son of John Wesley and Samella (Boyd) Work. He attended Fisk University, Nashville, before coming to Harvard and was with us during our sophomore year only. For twenty-five years he was connected with Fisk as teacher of Latin and leader of song. As trainer of the Fisk Jubilee Singers he "caught the spirit of the original singers and carried forward the tradition of the music they gave the world. His was a tenor of marvelous purity and sweetness as the multitudes who heard him in person and over the graphophone and radio will testify." With his brother he published a volume entitled "Negro Folk-Songs for Mixed Voices," the most authoritative book on this subject. He was also a composer and wrote some beautiful things. He died on the train as he was about to leave for treatment in New York City for an ailment from which he had been suffering for the last few years. This information has been taken from a letter written by Dr. Henry H. Proctor, of Brooklyn, New York.— John Macy's new book, "The Story of the World's Literature," has recently been published by Boni & Liveright, New York. He has also prepared a series of lectures which are available through the Emmerich Lecture Bureau, Inc., 1480 Broadway, New York City.— G. A. Goodridge has recently completed a very successful first year with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in the general agency of J. Elliott Hall, in New York City. He has received a very cordial letter of commendation and congratulation from Mr. Hall.— The following appeared in the last annual report of the treasurer of the Amoskeag Company. After reviewing the satisfactory results of the last twenty years of the company the treasurer says: "These accomplishments have been made possible only by the loyal help and coöperation of the whole organization. It has been a source of pride and gratitude to be connected with those who have so loyally done their part in the upbuilding of your property. I want to thank, on my own behalf and on yours, the members of the Board for their invaluable advice and support, and Mr. H. F. Straw and all his assistants for their untiring work and constant devotion which have

made your company what it is. The memory of their achievements, and, if I may say so, of their friendship, will be to me a prized possession in the years to come." — M. E. Nichols has been elected Mayor of Boston for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1926.

1900

ARTHUR DRINKWATER, *Sec.*
30 State St., Boston

G. A. Anderegg, who has been for several years in charge of the lead-covered cable development work of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City, has been transferred to the International Western Electric Company. He will continue his cable work, especially with submarine cables. — A. A. Benesch is a member of the Cleveland Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio. — P. Blackwelder's business address is 715 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Missouri. — R. J. Davis has written "The Boy's Life of Grover Cleveland," Harper & Bros. — F. W. Doherty's home address is 2 Lawson Terrace, Somerville. — A. M. Fairlie's home address is 3 Peachtree Battle Avenue; business address, P.O. Box 358, Atlanta, Georgia. — A. Drinkwater is a member of the Committee on the Harvard Bulletin of the Associated Harvard Clubs. He has been re-elected a member of the City Council of Cambridge. — D. Farrington's home address is 277 Park Avenue, New York City. — F. R. Greene's address is 67 Park Avenue, Saranac Lake, New York. — H. A. Guiler's addresses are: home, 1208 Edgehill Drive, Burlingame, California; business, care of Carr & Guiler, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California. He has resigned as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General and is now engaged in private practice. — J. B. Hawes 2d's home address is 89 Pinckney Street, Boston. — T. R. Hawley's addresses are: home, 54 Morningside Drive; business, care of Winthrop & Stimson, 32 Liberty Street, New York City. — F. L. Higginson, Jr., has been elected a director of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, Boston, and a director of the Merchants' National Bank, Boston. — C. B. Hersey's home address is 227 Washington Highway, Snyder, New York. — E. Ingraham's home address is 7 Lowell Street, Cambridge. — R. S. Holland has published "Pirates of the Delaware," an historical romance, J. B. Lippincott Company, and "Minot's Folly," a novel of adventure, Macrae-Smith Company. — R. H. Johnson is a regional director of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. — W. Lichtenstein's business address is 817 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois. — H. H. Morse is head of the history department, Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon. Recently he gave four lectures in Boston on "Great American Diplomatists," at the Old South Meeting-House. His subjects were Benjamin Franklin, John Quincy Adams, Charles Francis Adams, and John Hay. — C. S. Oakman's business address is 1414 People's Gas Building, Chicago, Illinois. In June, 1925, he received the degree of A.M. from the University of Michigan. — F. Palmer, Jr., Professor of Physics and Dean of Haverford College, has prepared a "Text-Book of Modern Physics" jointly with LeRoy D. Weld, published by P. Blakiston Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. — R. R. Price's home address is 73 Arthur Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota. — R. Pulitzer's home address is 7 East 73d Street, New York City. — N. Ruland's home address is Sharon, Connecticut. — M. Seasongood has been reëlected vice-president of the Central Division of the Harvard Law School

Association. He is Professor of Law at College of Law, University of Cincinnati, lecturing once a week. — Since July, W. N. Seaver, previously assistant librarian, has been librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. — A. H. Shearer is secretary of the Buffalo Educational Council. — W. E. Skillings is advertising manager of the May Company, Cleveland, Ohio. — E. Spalding's home address is 301 Berkeley Street, Boston. — M. Sullivan's business address is 1701 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. — W. B. Swinford is president of the recently organized Harvard Club of Norman, Oklahoma. — C. H. Taylor's home address is 11 Appleton Street, Watertown. — H. W. Wallace's business address is Coke Works Office, Clairton Steel Company, Clairton, Pennsylvania. — J. Warshaw's home address is 412 Stewart Road, Columbia, Missouri. —**Herbert Addington Wadleigh**, the son of Herbert Addington Wadleigh and Caroline Enna (Barton) Wadleigh, died at his home in Winchester, September 16, 1925. He was born in Boston, August 31, 1876. There he attended the Hildreth Private School and Boston Latin School. After receiving his degree of A.B. at Harvard in 1900, he spent a year and part of a second year at Harvard Law School. He was compelled by ill-health to leave. In 1902 he went into the banking business in Boston and shortly thereafter associated himself with Farson, Leach & Co. as a bond salesman. Later the name of the firm was changed to A. B. Leach & Co. He remained there until October, 1924, for most of the time as manager of the office. In 1917 the firm incorporated and he became vice-president of A. B. Leach & Co., Inc. In 1924 he was compelled by ill-health to give up business activities until last March. He then entered the bond department of the Old Colony Trust Company, but in July he was obliged to relinquish his work again. In 1909 he married Miss Cora Morgan, of Spencer, Ohio. Since that time he had made his home in Winchester. There Mrs. Wadleigh and two children, Herbert Morgan Wadleigh and Ruth L. Wadleigh, are now living. During the war he was active in various ways, as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan in Winchester. He was also a member of the Winchester War Memorial and served as a member of the Town Finance Committee. His clubs were the Harvard and Algonquin Clubs of Boston, Winchester Country and Calumet Clubs, and Woods Hole Golf Club. All members of the Class of 1900 remember Herbert Wadleigh as the coxswain of our Varsity Crew in 1899 and 1900.

1901

JOSEPH O. PROCTER, Jr., *Sec.*
84 State St., Boston

Preparations are well under way for the Twenty-Fifth Reunion of the Class to be held in June, 1926. Under the plans as formulated at numerous meetings, J. W. Hallowell will act as chairman of the general committee to run the entire celebration. R. E. Goodwin will act as vice-chairman, and Mrs. James Lawrence will act as head of the ladies' committee. Nineteen committees have been selected and the chairmen of these committees will constitute the general committee. The Reunion, to which, of course, wives and children of 1901 are also invited, will begin on Sunday morning, June 20th, and will continue until Thursday evening, June 24th. Full details and information will be submitted to all members of the

Class at a later date. The Secretary urges all men who have not sent in their Class lives or Class pictures for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Report to do so at once, as the Report must go to press in time for its distribution to all members of the Class on June 1st. — C. D. Daly is a major in the United States Army, and is in charge of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Cambridge. He has also been acting as first assistant coach for the football team. — Brainerd Taylor is a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army. He is at present stationed at the Army Base in Boston and is in charge of the coördination and instruction of the quartermasters of regular and reserve forces throughout the New England area. His son, Brainerd R. Taylor (Harvard '26), is tackle on the Varsity football team. — J. S. Lawrence is chairman of the committee appointed by the governors of the New England States to consider and recommend action for the bettering of general conditions in New England. He recently addressed the New England Association of Advertising Clubs of the World at its convention at Springfield, on the "Industrial and Financial Strength and Well-Being of New England." His speech, which was brief according to the editorial in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, summarized in two hundred and fifty words the present situation and the necessities for the future. — C. H. Trowbridge is president of Weaver College, Weaverville, North Carolina. — A. G. Alley, Jr., is secretary of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. His address is 6 East 39th Street, New York City. He recently addressed the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at its meeting in Boston, on the subjects of "The World Court" and "The Implications of the Locarno Pact." — C. J. Swan, of Boston, who served as lieutenant-colonel in France in the World War, has been reëlected commander of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion. — H. B. Kirtland, of the University Press of Cambridge, is a governor of the Direct Mail Advertising Association and recently addressed that association at its convention in Boston. — R. S. H. Dyer is special attorney in the office of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue of the United States in Washington. — Dr. G. C. Shattuck has been elected a vice-president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine. — J. W. Hallowell is one of the members of the Harvard Fund Council. — L. A. Bullard was chairman of the committee of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs which arranged and carried through the great summer outing of the Federation on August 14th, 15th, and 16th. — E. H. Durgin is now living at El Paso, Texas. After leaving Paris he spent almost a year in exploration and hunting in the depths of Central America. He is now planning a trip to Africa. — Rev. C. E. Hill is living at 42 East 52d Street, New York City. — A. J. Harper is living at 54 Mayflower Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. — C. F. C. Arensberg is living at 834 Amberson Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is practising law in Pittsburgh. — W. A. Bassett is living at Sage Terrace, Scarsdale, New York. — P. G. Darling is with Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., at their office in Bridgeport, Connecticut. — R. H. Greeley's address is Château de Clavary, Par Auribeau (Alps Maritimes), France. — A. B. Hitchcock is living at 47 Paul Street, Newton Centre. — Gordon Ireland is now at Amargura 32, Havana, Cuba. — E. B. Latham is an engineer and his business address is 1214–15 Taft Building, Los Angeles, California. — J. A. O'Gorman lives at

XUM

17 Hartford Street, Dorchester. — E. C. Peper's address is First and Morgan Streets, St. Louis, Missouri. — C. E. Reck's address is 54 Mineral Street, Reading. — F. R. Sears's address is 40 State Street, Boston. — J. F. Briggs is President of the C. E. Beckman Company, New Bedford. — J. A. Graydon, after two years' absence due to ill-health, has returned to business as an insurance broker in Cincinnati. — H. F. Howe has recently been elected secretary of the Warner Manufacturing Company of Gardner. — W. W. Justice has retired from business. He is still living in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. — S. M. Klein is a designer and draftsman for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, New York. — J. E. Postlethwaite has recently made a connection with White, Weld & Company, 14 Wall Street, New York City. — Francis Lynch is agent for the Victory Mills, a cotton mill located at Victory Mills, New York. — W. B. Wheelwright is in the advertising business. He has recently opened up an office of his own in Boston. — W. D. Sterrett is a consulting forester. His address is Speculation Building, Washington, D.C. — A. E. Wier's address is 412 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. — Rev. W. H. Bowers is in Spain. His address is Margenat 28, Sarvia, Barcelona, Spain. — J. C. Cooley is a member of the polo team of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. His address is Westbury, Long Island, New York. — B. T. B. Hyde has recently returned to New York from an extended tour in Europe. He is a scientist and connected with the American Museum of Natural History in New York. — Conover Fitch, formerly vice-president of the Waltham Watch Company, has become associated with W. T. Bryant under the name of Fitch-Bryant, Inc., and has opened a shop at 230 Boylston Street, Boston, for the sale of pearls, diamonds, fine jewelry, and watches. — H. R. Brigham, an attorney in Boston and chairman of the housing committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has been appointed instructor in real estate at the Boston University College of Business Administration. — A. H. Fiske is a chemist with the Rumford Chemical Works. His address is 231 South Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island. — H. H. Murdock is an architect. His address is 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. — A. H. Howard's address is now Port Washington, Long Island, New York. — H. W. Hoye is with the *Boston Advertiser*. His home address is 32 Lorraine Street, Roslindale. — J. R. Holmes has moved to 116 South Michigan Avenue, Pasadena, California. — Rev. S. S. Drury, rector of Saint Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, spoke on September 28th in Christ Church, Cambridge, at a meeting of the Saint Paul's Society for all members of the Episcopal Church entered in the University. — Roger Flint is with the National City Company at 50 Congress Street, Boston. — M. W. Randall is with the California Cyanide Company. His address is P.O. Box 250, Arcade Station, Los Angeles, California. — There are a few members of the Class who have failed to keep in touch with the Secretary on changing their residence or place of business, and who cannot be reached at their last addresses. Undoubtedly some of you are in touch with them. Please help the Class by writing me what you know of them. The list is as follows: William A. Applegate, William J. Black, Charles S. Brown, Frederick R. Bryson, Malcolm C. Burke, Allen Duncan Burnham, Arnold Cook, Robert S. Davidson, Marion G. Donk, Frank E. Elliott, Clifford R. Fancy, Milton S. Freeman, Joseph G. Hackley,

Edward H. Jones, Robert V. Kennedy, Albertus H. Kintner, Harold Lawton, Robert H. Leavell, William A. Moore, William A. S. Morris, Courtlandt T. Nichols, Harry L. Piper, Hiram S. Raley, Arthur W. Robinson, Ralph E. Smith, Wallace M. Smith, Patrick L. Sullivan, Charles E. Waldron, Philip L. Whitney. — Rev. S. S. Drury, rector of Saint Paul's School, and R. H. Howe, Jr., headmaster of Belmont Hill School, have combined with Mr. Stearns, of Andover, Dr. Peabody, of Groton, Mr. Field, of Milton, and Dr. Thayer, of Saint Mark's, in writing a book published recently by Small, Maynard & Company, entitled "The Education of the Modern Boy." — R. W. Sayles, curator of Geological Collections at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, is the author of an article on "Superficial Factors in Earthquakes," published in the October 2 issue of *Science*. — Waddill Catchings and W. T. Foster, authors of the book entitled "Profits" recently published by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, have offered a prize of five thousand dollars for the best adverse criticism of the book submitted to the Foundation before January 1, 1927. The judges are to be Owen D. Young, of the General Electric Company, Allyn D. Young, of Harvard University, and W. C. Mitchell, of Columbia. — R. M. Roloson of Chicago, Illinois, was married January 1, 1925, to Mrs. Adele Mellier Burnes of St. Louis, Missouri, widow of Kenneth F. Burnes, Harvard, '01. — **Lorenzo Lee Lorraine** died at Orlando, Florida, in 1922. He left Harvard at the end of his freshman year. He had lived at Orlando for many years.

1902

FRANK M. SAWTELL, *Sec.*
84 State St., Boston

E. H. Greene is in the general contracting business. His address is 63 Greenacre Avenue, Longmeadow. — W. G. Merritt delivered an address September 10, 1925, before the New York State Retail Coal Dealers Association on "The Issues of the Anthracite Strike of 1925." Merritt is general counsel for the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association. — J. H. G. Williams is general manager for Kilborn & Bishop Company. His address is 208 Maple Street, New Haven, Connecticut. — D. S. Downes is headmaster of the Glendora Foothills School, Ben Lomond Avenue, Glendora, California. — The Class held a meeting and dinner at the Harvard Club of New York on the evening of November 6th. C. S. Sargent, Jr., chairman, presided and Oscar Cooper was toastmaster. Several members of the Class were heard from in prose, verse, and song. J. P. Jones, secretary of the New York Class Committee, made the arrangements. About a hundred classmates attended. On the following day most of those who attended the dinner went to the football game with Princeton on the special train of the New York Harvard Club. — The Class met again in Boston on the evening of November 20, 1925, at the Boston Art Club. Malcolm Lar g was toastmaster and displayed even greater talent than on former similar occasions. The Class Treasurer, Edward Motley, reported the result of his work in raising the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Fund. Philip Wadsworth sang a group of songs which were much enjoyed. There were several speeches and a display of amateur motion pictures of subjects of interest to the Class.

1903

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*
60 State Street St., Boston

W. G. R. Allen has just returned from fifteen months in Europe, spent in

traveling and acquiring old prints for the Fogg Art Museum and the Boston Art Museum. — A. F. Bigelow's eldest daughter, Martha, was recently married to Theodore Lyman Eliot. — Richard Derby recently returned from a big-game hunting trip on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. — George Gibbs, Jr., is associated with Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, in their Western office, at Redondo Beach, California. He has just built a house in Palos Verdes, and is helping to develop a new community. He is also working on plans in Pasadena, Monterey, Seattle, Colorado Springs, Spokane, and suburbs of Los Angeles. — F. I. Haber announces the removal of his law offices to Suite 70–89, 56 Pine Street, New York City. — D. W. Howes is now located at 600 Walnut street, Kansas City, Missouri. — S. A. Storer announces his removal to 4 West Fortieth Street, New York City. — As far as the Secretary has record, the Class grandson is Wolcott Andrews, born October 11, 1925, the son of Florence Tuckerman Andrews, who is a daughter of Wolcott Tuckerman, '03. — **Matthew Hale** died August 29, 1925, in Washington, D.C., his death being due to a cerebral embolism. Hale was born May 30, 1882, in Albany, New York, the son of Matthew and Mary Lee Hale. He attended Albany Academy and entered Harvard in 1899 as a freshman, with our Class. He took the degree of A.B. in 1903 and A.M. in 1904. While in College, Hale was active in many directions and became a well-known figure in the Class. He went into rowing, football, and track athletics, but never attained prominence as an athlete. He entered the Law School in the autumn of 1903. The following year he spent at the White House in Washington, D.C., as private tutor to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He then returned for a year and a half at the Law School, leaving before he had taken his degree. In 1907 he married Anne Taggard Piper, of Cambridge, and after six months of traveling entered law practice in Boston in the office of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter. He then became assistant solicitor in the legal department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, where he remained until 1911, when, with R. H. Oveson, '05, he formed a law partnership in Boston. Alex. Kendall, '04, became a member of the firm the next year. During this time Hale was active in politics, being elected in 1908 a member of the Board of Aldermen of Boston, and in the following year to the new City Council for a three-year term. In 1911 he became interested in the Progressive movement within the Republican Party, and upon the formation of the Progressive Party was elected chairman of the Massachusetts State Committee. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Progressive National Committee from Massachusetts. In the fall of that year he managed the campaign of the Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Charles S. Bird, and became a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee. In 1914 he suffered an injury to his heart as a result of over-exercise, and had to spend a year recuperating. In 1916 he was made vice-chairman of the Progressive National Committee, and later chairman, and subsequently became a member of President Wilson's Progressive Campaign Committee. In 1917 he was elected delegate at large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and also was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. During this period of his political activity Hale had, besides his law interests, other active interests, such as the purchase and manage-

ment for the years 1913 and 1914 of the *Boston Journal*, and also extensive promotion and development of the real estate in the territory between the foot of Beacon Hill and the new Charles River Embankment. During the war Hale was appointed by President Wilson as one of the ten umpires on the National War Labor Board and acted in this capacity during the period that the United States was in the war. He was also manager of the yard of the Liberty Ship Building Company in Georgia, constructing concrete ships under Government contracts. In December, 1918, he was elected president of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, a shipping company operating steamships out of the five South Atlantic ports of Wilmington, South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, Brunswick, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Florida. In 1919 he was elected President of the South Atlantic Export Company, representing the four States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He continued as president of these companies to the date of his death, with head offices in Washington, D.C., and later in New York City. During this period he was a member of the American Merchant Marine Joint Committee and of the Board of Governors of the United States Ship Operators' Association, and was president of the South Atlantic States Association. Hale is survived by his wife and four children, one son and three daughters.

1904

PAYSON DANA, *Sec.*
1010 Barristers Hall, Boston

P. E. Osgood, rector of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, gave the baccalaureate sermon at the commencement exercises held at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, June 7th. The sermon was published under the title "Without the Gate" in the June issue of the *Carleton College Bulletin*. — Alexander Forbes, Associate Professor of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School, had an article entitled "Analyzed Sound" in the August 28 issue of *Science*. — Roger Pierce, vice-president of the New England Trust Company, has been elected a member of a committee to represent the stockholders, and coöperate with the directors, in seeking to straighten out the affairs of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell. — Elias Field, a member of the law firm of Brown, Field & McCarthy, Boston, is a member of the committee on standards recently appointed at the School of Law of Northeastern University. The purpose of the committee is to analyze the curriculum of the school, with a view to possible improvements. — James Jackson, because of pressure of business, has resigned as president of the Boston Dispensary, a position he has held since 1919. — S. A. Berry's address is Kosair Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. — Rev. H. S. Whitehead has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the completion of the new buildings constructed under his direction. He will spend the winter and spring at Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, West Indies, and will devote his time to literary work. — **Sidney Lewis Roberts** died October 4, 1924. He was a dairy farmer at Malvern, Pennsylvania. He went to the Plattsburg training camp in 1915 and was commissioned first lieutenant in 1916. He was then in service at various places in this country, and in 1918 he went overseas; he was attached to headquarters at Blois, Saint-Aignan, and other points. Mrs. Roberts also went to France in 1918 and took up Red Cross work. He is survived by his

wife, who was Miss Renee A. Moffett, and a son.

1905

CHARLES E. MASON, *Sec.*
30 State St., Boston

A daughter, Elizabeth Ware, was born August 29, 1925, to Robert Winsor and Elizabeth (Baker) Winsor. — Theodore Sheldon's address is 300 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. — G. F. Evans has been appointed Professor of English, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. — G. E. Carstein is with Charles Head & Sons, 84 State Street, Boston. — W. H. Bradley is assistant treasurer of the Hill Manufacturing Company, 30 State Street, Boston. His home address is Hampsted Hall, Cambridge. — H. C. Billings's address is 384 Third Avenue, San Francisco, California. — Major F. T. Colby, who is stationed with the Seventh Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, has been on furlough to the United States visiting family and friends. — W. S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been making a tour of the principal cities of the country, speaking in the interests of his organization before business men's clubs, chambers of commerce, etc. — T. J. Damon, executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, Constantinople, Turkey, is on a six months' visit to this country. — The Harrison Briggs Webster scholarship was awarded to Francis Dabney, the son of John P. Dabney. Francis Dabney graduated from the Winchester High School, after going to school in Seattle for a while during his father's residence there.

1907

SETH T. GANO, *Sec.*
15 Exchange St., Boston

R. M. Tappan was made assistant to the president of the National Shawmut Bank, September 3, 1925. His address is care of National Shawmut Bank, 40 Water Street, Boston. — David Rines's address is 20 Kilby Street, Boston. — Stuart Bell is a teacher in the Huse School, Princeton, N.J. — John Weare's address is 11 Story Street, Cambridge.

1909

F. A. HARDING, *Sec.*
52 Fulton St., Boston

The Class Committee has been increased by two members. As it now stands, the Committee consists of the Marshals, the Secretary and Treasurer as permanent members *ex officiis*, and five other members appointed by the Marshals. These five are: Robert W. Means, whose term expires October 1, 1926, and who serves as Chairman until then; F. Morton Smith, whose term expires on October 1, 1927; Edmund S. Kelley, whose term expires October 1, 1928; Judd E. Dewey, whose term expires October 1, 1929; and Francis P. Allen, whose term expires October 1, 1930. The personnel of the Committee is thus changed by the appointment of one new member each year to take the place of the member whose term expires. With the exception of the permanent members, the Committee is made up entirely of Boston men in order to provide an available working organization to carry on Class activities, most of which centre in or around Boston. — **Richard Montague Hunt** died on June 30, 1925, in Winchester. At the time of his death he was Assistant Curator of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoölogy in the University of California. Hunt had been in failing health for some time. He is survived by his wife and two sisters.

1911

ALEXANDER WHEELER, *Sec.*
511 Sears Bldg., Boston

Gilbert Edward Jones died after a short illness at Morristown, New Jersey, October 24, 1925. He was born in New York City, April 25, 1888, the son of Gilbert Edward and Louise (Caldwell) Jones. He prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southboro. In College he was manager of the Freshman and Varsity baseball teams, director of the Coöperative Society, leader of the Freshman Mandolin Club, and a member of the following clubs and societies: Players' Club, Cercle Français, Institute of 1770, Δ K E, Hasty Pudding Club, O.K., Iroquois, and Fly Clubs. On leaving College he entered the employ of Strong, Sturgis & Company in New York as a messenger, and in 1923 he became a bond salesman for Hambleton & Company's New York office. In 1916, when this firm was divided, he became a bond trader for Tilney, Ladd & Company. In October, 1917, he resigned to join the Guaranty Company of New York as head of their trading division. In 1918 he was appointed an assistant manager of the company and in 1920 he was appointed a vice-president, which position he held at the time of his death. He was president of the Bond Club of New York and a member of the Racquet and Tennis and Harvard Clubs of New York and of the Morris County Golf and Morristown Clubs. He was married on June 22, 1912, to Leila I. Hayden, who with four children survives him. — Hanford Mac Nider was appointed Assistant Secretary of War on October 15, 1925. — W. G. O'Hare was reëlected a member of the Boston School Committee to serve for two years at the city election held November 3d.

1912

R. S. WILKINS, *Sec.*
735 Exchange Bldg., Boston

William Cameron Blackett was born in Boston on March 30, 1890. He was the son of William Henry Blackett and Anne Cameron. He attended the Somerville Latin School. Following his graduation from College, he was with the United Paper Board Company, New York City, until 1915. Thereafter he was sales manager of the E. B. Badger & Sons Company, sheet-metal workers, Boston. During the war he enlisted in September, 1917, in the 301st Field Artillery, and was commissioned second lieutenant, in July, 1918, following a course at the Saumur Artillery School in France. He served in the Meuse-Argonne offensive as a member of the 90th Aero Squadron. Following his discharge at Fort Meade in February, 1919, he resumed his position as sales manager of the E. B. Badger & Sons Company. In 1919 he organized with other Harvard graduates the Torbell Company, publishers of *The Open Road*, a magazine for boys. He later became treasurer of this company and vice-president and general manager of the Badger Fire Extinguisher Company. On August 23, 1925, Blackett was killed near Winnetka, Illinois, in falling from an electric train while on his way to see Neil M. Clark, '12. In 1921 he was married to Priscilla Badger, who with three children survives him. —R. C. Babson's address is Presson's Point, Gloucester. — F. C. Baker is joint manager of the Gold Fields American Development Company, Ltd., with an office at 233 Broadway, New York City. — A second daughter, Barbara Ann, was born September 10th, to Dr. M. T. Briggs and Minnie (Chisholm) Briggs. — Major W. E. Burr, F. A., U.S.A., is now stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. — C. K. Clinton has moved

his office to 51 East 42d Street, New York City. Clinton is a practising architect. — F. C. Gray has been elected to the Boston School Committee for a two-year term. Gray is practising law in partnership with H. L. Shattuck, '01, under the name of Shattuck & Gray, 55 Congress Street, Boston. He is secretary of the Massachusetts General Hospital and secretary of the Provident Institution for Savings in Boston. — B. F. Harrigan's address is care of Luckenback Steamship Company, Commonwealth Pier 5, room 4, Boston. — J. A. Hovey is in charge of advertising for the John P. Smith Printing Company, 193 Platt Street, Rochester, New York. — Thomas McCall is an attorney in the law department of the New York Central Railroad, with offices at 466 Lexington Avenue, New York City. — A daughter and second child, Elizabeth Hainer, was born July 14th to Dr. Andrew Nichols and Bernice (Hainer) Nichols. — A second daughter, Elaine Janice, was born October 18th to Dr. Fabyan Packard and Edna (Sypher) Packard. — Rev. W. E. Patrick has been elected National Chaplain of the American Legion. He is minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Bakersfield, California. — A son, Charles Newton Peabody, 2d, was born August 4th to Dr. C. W. Peabody and Miriam (Church) Peabody. — R. W. Peters is with Haskins & Sells, accountants. His office is in the Northern New York Trust Company Building, Watertown, New York. — J. H. Perry, Jr., the Philadelphia representative of the Edgewater Steel Company of Pittsburgh, has moved his office to 320 Liberty Building, Philadelphia. — J. R. Pratt is with the International Shoe Company. His address is 776 South Madison Avenue, Pasadena, California. — Dr. David Rapport's address is Western Reserve Medical School, 2109 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio. — H. C. Reid is vice-president of Mulliken & Roberts, Inc., investment bankers, 120 Broadway, New York City. — D. R. Rubin is practising law with an office at 904 Financial Center Building, Los Angeles, California. — Rev. J. W. Suter, Jr., executive secretary of the department of religious education of the Diocese of Massachusetts of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been appointed general secretary of the board of education of that church in the United States.

1914

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Sec.*
Chestnut Hill

Alanson Buck Skinner died August 17, 1925, at Tokio, North Dakota. He was an anthropologist and scientist and was connected with the American Museum of Natural History. He was an authority on American Indians. He leaves a second wife, who was Miss Esther F. Allen, of Keshena, Wisconsin. — Bernhard Knollenberg, who was with Root, Clark, Howland & Ballantine, has become a partner in the firm of Colahan, Stanley, Foster & Knollenberg, with offices at 27 William Street, New York City. — J. V. Fuller's address is now 1417 Buchanan Street, Washington, D.C. He is a special assistant in the Division of Publications and editor of the diplomatic correspondence relating to the World War, Department of State. — P. D. Childs is a member of the investment securities house of Childs, Jeffries & Co., 50 Congress Street, Boston. — P. C. Gunby is now associated with his father in the practice of surgery at Seattle; address, 333 Medical and Dental Building, Seattle, Washington. — C. A. Connor is now head of the Department of Mathematics at the Tamalpais School, San Rafael, California. — Isaac Witkin has

recently been elected President of the New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 124 Water Street, New York City. He is vice-president of J. Aron & Co., Inc.

1916

WELLS BLANCHARD, *Sec.*
126 State St., Boston

S. B. Pfeifer, LL.B. (Buffalo), '20, who has been practising his profession at 504 Morgan Building, Buffalo, has been appointed lecturer on the law of torts at the University of Buffalo Law School. — K. B. Bond, formerly with the law firm of Blodgett, Jones, Burnham & Bingham, Boston, is now practising with Frederick W. Mowatt, with offices at 709 Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston. — The address of F. Gilcreas is 261 Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill. — R. H. Norweb has been transferred from the American Embassy in Tokyo to the American Legation at The Hague. En route from Tokyo he made a three-weeks' motor trip through the Dutch East Indies. — R. G. Richards has resigned as Assistant Professor of Government at Lafayette College to become assistant to the vice-president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York City. — J. A. Swinson was ordained a priest on August 2d by the Right Reverend Reginald H. Weller, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. — T. M. Whidden is in the real estate and insurance business, with offices at 1315 Fruitvale Avenue, Oakland, California. — S. G. Burroughs is superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Butler County, Pennsylvania. His home address is 6504 Jackson Street, Pittsburgh. — G. P. Loomis is with the Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, New Jersey. His address is P.O. Box 337, New Hope, Pennsylvania. — L. M. Sargent is assistant treasurer of H. L. Nason & Co., Inc., investment bankers, Boston. — E. H. Foreman is president of the Foreman-Eckford Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Georgia. — J. A. Jeffries is a member of the firm of Childs, Jeffries & Co., investment securities, 50 Congress Street, Boston, successors to P. D. Childs & Co. — J. O. Johnstone's address is Glen Villa, Shrewsbury. — S. E. Stuart is with the Munroe Calculating Machine Company, Orange, New Jersey. — The address of Hall Nichols is 22 Forest Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

1919

GEORGE C. BARCLAY, *Sec.*
26 Beaver St., New York, N.Y.

In the absence of the Secretary on a wedding trip to Cuba, Panama, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine, and Brazil, no Class news is obtainable.

NON-ACADEMIC

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1914. Reynold Albrecht Spaeth, A.M., Ph.D., died June 28, in Bangkok, Siam. He was professor of physiological research at Johns Hopkins University, but had been sent to Siam by the Rockefeller Foundation to assist in the reorganization of the Bangkok Medical School. At the same time he intended to carry on research concerning the reproductive processes of monkeys. He expected to remain in Siam three years. He was born in Philadelphia and took his A.B. degree at Haverford College. He won the Walker Prize awarded by the Boston Society of Natural History, the same year he obtained his Ph.D. from Harvard. Since that time he had held numerous teaching positions, both in this country and abroad.

LITERARY NOTES

*** To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the MAGAZINE if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles of their contributions. Except in rare cases, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Arthur MacDonald, Grad. '83–'85, has reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Western Medical Times* his article on Education and Psycho-Analysis. He has also printed a paper on the Status of Eugenics Teaching in the United States.

The September number of *Harvard Library Notes* contains a sympathetic and interesting article about the late Norton Perkins, '98, who within the last two years had given so much valuable Coleridge and Wordsworth material to the Library. Another interesting article in this number is "Miltoniana," by Francis P. Magoun, Jr., '16.

SHORT REVIEWS

Humanism and Tyranny, Studies in the Italian Trecento, by Ephraim Emerton, '71. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1925, $4.

While Professor Emerton's book will be read chiefly by students of the Italian Renaissance, it deserves a wider circulation than its title will probably bring to it.

The thirteenth century in Europe has been called the greatest of Christian centuries because it marks the triumph of the authority of the Roman Church over the pretensions of the Holy Roman Empire to the political control of Italy. The fourteenth century was a century of revolt. During its course the class feeling of the Middle Ages began to give way to a consciousness of nationality, national monarchies began to coöperate for the first time with the trading elements of the cities, the political leadership of the Holy Roman Empire passed from Germany to France, the old medieval spirit gave way to the social and religious activity termed Humanism — in brief the Renaissance had begun. In Italy, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio earned the title of the first modern men, the countless petty principalities began to unite in larger units such as Milan, Venice, Naples, and Florence, while the political reorganization of the Papal States was achieved by the great Spanish Cardinal, Egidio Albornoz. The Italian cities at first were under republican governments, but during the long exile of the Popes at Avignon tyrannical groups or individuals had seized the power, while adhering to the forms of democracy. These many political changes were accompanied by an activity of thought that had not existed for many centuries, and that perhaps has not been equaled since.

The book begins with a masterly summary of these events, and proceeds to illustrate them with two long-forgotten treatises, Coluccio Salutati's "De Tyranno" and the "De Tyrannia" of Bartolus of Sassoferrato. Salutati, while only a "luminary of the second magnitude," stood high in the opinion of his contemporaries. Born in 1331 at Stignano and educated at Bologna, in 1367 he became Chancellor of Todi and eight years later Chancellor of Florence, a position which he held until his death in 1406. His work as Chancellor was of the highest quality, bringing from Galeazzo Visconti of Milan the statement that "a letter of Coluccio Salutati does more harm than one thousand Florentine horsemen." While Florence was a Guelphic city, revolts of the Ciompi, whom Professor Emerton likens to the Bolshevists, and the squabbles of the *Bianchi* and *Neri* made it evident that the city needed a responsible and vigorous executive. The story of the Medici belongs to a later period, but Salutati's treatise, written in 1400, was on a subject uppermost in the thought of his time.

Bartolus was born at Sassoferrato in the Duchy of Urbino in 1314. He was Professor of Law at Pisa from 1339 to 1343, and at Perugia from 1343 until his death in 1357. His works, produced in only twenty-three years of active professional life, fill ten large folio volumes. He earned the title of "Prince of Jurists" by his commentaries on the authorities which he edited — commentaries which have been considered as authoritative as the books themselves. The treatises of Salutati and Bartolus are complementary. Bartolus deals with the *institution* of tyranny in a dry, juristic way. His style is obscure and his Latinity often faulty. Salutati writes as a Humanist, dealing with tyrants of the past as *individuals*. Bartolus wrote a dissertation to be consulted, Salutati an essay to be widely read.

Professor Emerton next gives two contemporary accounts of the career of a typical fourteenth century tyrant, Francesco dei Ordelaffi, Tyrant of Forlì, the last tyrant in the Papal States to surrender to Albornoz. These sketches are followed by a selection from the "Constitutiones Egidianæ," the monument to the statesmanship of the great Cardinal, by which the Papal territory was governed from their promulgation in 1357 until 1816. The book closes with a treatise of Bartolus on Guelphs and Ghibellines and four eloquent letters of Salutati in defense of a critical study of the classics.

But few defects in the book are to be noted. It lacks an index, which would be a great convenience. Some of the Latin quotations are followed by translations, others not. It would have been a help if all had been. The name of the Duke of Milan is properly spelled *Galeazzo*, as on page 43, and not *Galleazzo* as on page 50. There is a misprint in the last full line of the first paragraph on page 92 and *condottiere* (page 309) should have no accent. Finally it is rather irritating to read of *Vergil* and *Petrarca* in a book written in English. Surely the more common forms are sufficiently naturalized to be in better usage.

These, however, are but trifling defects in an admirable book. The introductions and comments of Professor Emerton are models of clearness and compactness. The book will appeal to all students of Humanism and the vexed politics of Guelphs and Ghibellines, while for observers of current events many shrewd parallels are drawn between the problems of the fourteenth century and such modern questions as Fascism, Mussolini and his Spanish echo Rivera, Tammany Hall, English and American party government, and even Fundamentalism. Professor Emerton has produced a book which is learned, interesting, and timely.

Roger Wolcott, '99.

What Evolution Is, by George Howard Parker, '87. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

In this work Professor Parker deals not with cosmic evolution, the body of change that preceded life and was preparatory to it, but with the kind of evolution that concerns organisms — plants and animals. He treats organic evolution under two heads — the doctrine of descent with modification, and the doctrines concerning the way in which descent with modification has been accomplished. He points out that the idea of evolution is an ancient one, even though the chief advance in the theory of evolution has been made in the last two centuries. The evidence for it is to be found in comparative anatomy, embryology, the study of fossils, zoögeography, and the nature of rudimentary organs. The comparative method in anatomy, for example, demonstrates that a man's arm, a bat's wing, and a horse's foreleg are similarly organized and are merely modifications of one type of structure. Embryology teaches us that the higher animals in the course of their individual development

exhibit temporarily features that are permanent in lower animals. Fossils, the remains of once living organisms, disclose a continuous history of plant and animal life. They portray the sequence of forms, which is such as might be expected to have come about through evolution, and which lends no support to the doctrine of special creation. The marked regularity with which animals of various types occur in certain portions of the earth is further evidence for evolution; many large and important groups are limited to well circumscribed areas. Living and fossil forms are found in virtually the same region. Rudimentary organs, that is, organs like the vermiform appendix, which are quite useless, contribute support to the evolutionary theory. They are structures that are in the process of disappearing.

Professor Parker sketches the different hypotheses that have been advanced to account for the way in which evolution has been accomplished. Lamarck in 1809, the year of Darwin's birth, presented the theory that a change in environment is followed by a change in habit, and that a change in habit is followed by a change in structure. This hypothesis, however, cannot account for all evolutionary changes; the phenomenon of protective coloration definitely conflicts with it. The question as to the inheritance of acquired characters cannot be said to have been determined, and the Lamarckian doctrine must be regarded as possible but unproved. The Darwinian theory of natural selection not only meets successfully all the tests that support Lamarck's theory but also applies to many conditions that are hostile to Lamarck's theory. At the same time the two views are not mutually exclusive.

The most serious objection raised against natural selection as a satisfactory explanation of evolution is that it is unable to initiate any real change. Although scientific men no longer regard natural selection as a matter of the highest importance, they are not abandoning belief in evolution. The theory of mutation, based chiefly on the work of Mendel and de Vries, is that evolution takes place not through small differences or variations, as Darwin believed, but through great and sudden changes.

Professor Parker closes his treatment of the subject with an interesting chapter on the applications of evolution to human life. The book will enlighten many readers who have had only a hazy idea of evolution.

Hunting in Africa, East and West, by Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '14, and Richard C. Curtis, '16. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

One need not be a hunter of big game or a hunter of any kind of game in order to find enjoyment in the account of the African adventures of the Curtis family. The make-up of the expedition — consisting of a father, two sons, and the wife of one of the sons — is sufficiently unusual to awaken interest; the adventures which they had not only were extraordinary but also are recounted in readable and entertaining fashion.

The excellent discipline which prevailed in this family party is well illustrated in the description of the shooting of the first lion that they encountered. In drawing lots for the privilege of killing the beast, Richard Curtis was the winner. When at a distance of thirty yards the wounded lioness was threatening to charge, the guide advised a volley from all three hunters to finish her off; Charles Curtis, Jr., thereupon fired and missed; his father said reprovingly, "Charlie, don't shoot, this is Richard's lion." And Richard's shot was fortunately effective.

The book is divided into two parts, the first by Charles P. Curtis, Jr., describing lion and buffalo hunting in Kenya, the second by Richard Curtis, describing

giant sable antelope hunting in Angola. The reader will be interested in comparing the two narratives, which differ as much in style and manner as in scene. Each one is graphic, and each one shows on the part of the narrator, a lively interest in other matters than the big game of the country. While the men were out shooting, Mrs. Richard Curtis was botanizing; her interest in the flora was shared by the others. Charles P. Curtis, Jr., as an avocation collected lizards, of which he brought back a plentiful supply for the Agassiz Museum. Mrs. Richard Curtis has presented her collection of African plants to the Arnold Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium.

Perhaps the most unexpected chapter in a book on big game in Africa is one, written by Richard Curtis, describing a whale hunt. On the way to get giant sable antelope, he boarded a whaler in Durban Harbor and went for a day's trip, which resulted in the killing of a thousand-dollar whale. Mr. Curtis records that he was seasick but interested.

The book contains much curious information on a variety of subjects, it has humor and picturesqueness, and it is provided with a number of excellent pictures. It combines travel and adventure in a most satisfactory manner.

Works of Robert Louis Stevenson. South Seas Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. W. D. Howe, '95, Editor.

Lovers of Stevenson will welcome with enthusiasm this new edition of his writings, containing as it does an immense amount of new material bearing upon his life and work. For many years Mr. Howe has been an indefatigable collector of Stevensoniana, and the fruit of his labors is to be found in this edition. Among the features that have not previously appeared in a popular edition are essays by Lloyd Osbourne giving memories of Stevenson at various periods: notes and information in regard to the writing of "Treasure Island," similar notes regarding the writing of "The Master of Ballantrae," half a dozen unfinished stories, six new prayers added to "Vailima Papers," some interesting additions to the Essays on Literature, a play and numerous poems, many new letters, and a note by Lloyd Osbourne on the death of Stevenson.

In form and appearance as well as in price, the South Seas edition is attractive. Handsomely bound in green and gold, the volumes are well printed; they may be purchased separately at ninety cents each, or the complete set of thirty-two for $28.50.

Mr. Howe, as editor, has done an admirable piece of work.

Who Should Have Wealth, and Other Papers, by George Milton Janes, A.M. '10. Milwaukee: Morehouse Publishing Company.

The essay that gives the title to the volume is an interesting paper on the problem of distribution. Professor Janes analyzes the various ideals of distributive justice that have prevailed, the aristocratic, the communistic, the socialistic, and the democratic or competitive, which last he finds the only one that is based on the idea of service and the production of goods of value to society. Other papers in the volume deal with scientific method in the social sciences, Robert Owen, social dreamers, "Das Kapital," the Nonpartisan League, who pays for war, the tax on the increase in land values, the steel strike report, coöperative production among the shingle weavers, and the social viewpoint. All these papers, notwithstanding their variety of topics, are concerned in one way or another with the problem of the distribution of wealth, which is outlined and analyzed in the opening essay. They form an eminently fair-minded discussion of controversial questions.

Navaho Tales, Retold by William Whitman, 3d, '22. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Some years ago Dr. Washington Matthews translated the legends of the Navahoes. From his translations, Mr. Whitman has made selections, and has retold the stories in a way to render them especially interesting to young readers. The legends represent the effort of a primitive and imaginative people to explain life and the world in which they lived; they are picturesque, amusing, and ingenious. The description of the way in which First Man and First Woman were made by gods from ears of corn and of the way in which the sun and moon and stars were created is most entertaining. So too is the legend of the great gambling god who bet himself and lost, with the result that the victor shot him up into the sky like an arrow. Other interesting myths are "The Quest of the War Gods," "The Navaho and the Wizard," and "The Great Shell of Broad House." In all the stories Mr. Whitman has preserved the color and quaintness of the original. Young children will surely find the book fascinating, and older readers will be interested in it for the light that it sheds on the character of a primitive race.

The Correspondence of William Hickling Prescott, 1833–1847. Transcribed and edited by Roger Wolcott, '99. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925. Pp. xxi; 691.

This is a delightful book. It contains the most interesting and significant of the letters written and received by the historian William Hickling Prescott during the fifteen years of his greatest literary activity — the period which witnessed the completion of "Ferdinand and Isabella," of "The Conquest of Mexico," and of "The Conquest of Peru." Most of the letters naturally deal with the preparation and publication of these masterpieces; Pascual de Gayangos, the Spanish Arabic scholar is perhaps the most prominent of the correspondents; Count Adolph de Circourt, the French diplomatist and man of letters, the German historian F. W. Lembke, and the bibliophile Obadiah Rich are not far behind. But there are also frequent references to contemporaneous political affairs at home and abroad, of which Prescott was a keen observer; his correspondence with George Bancroft while Minister to England, and with Madame Calderón, whose husband was Spanish Minister in Washington and in Mexico, shed a significant and often very humorous light on current events. Best of all the letters were written in an age and in a society which had the leisure and ability to make letter-writing a fine art. They have delightful flavor, and give an excellent picture of the life and thought of the New England aristocracy of a century ago. That Prescott, with all the difficulties arising from the increasingly painful trouble with his eyes, should have managed to carry on such an extensive and varied correspondence, is a splendid tribute to his courage and determination.

The letters, which are on deposit at the Massachusetts Historical Society, have been edited with skill and devotion by Prescott's great-grandson. There is an admirable introduction, in which the chief events of the historian's life are related in briefer compass than in Ticknor's biography, and in which contemporary political events in Europe and in America are so summarized as to make clear the allusions in the correspondence that follows. There are also a number of footnotes to the letters themselves — occasionally supererogatory and not always perfectly accurate, but for the most part sensible and helpful. Altogether the work is a worthy tribute to one of the foremost of American historians and most distinguished of the sons of Harvard.

R. B. Merriman, '96

Piozzi Marginalia: Comprising Some Extracts from Manuscripts of Hester Lynch Piozzi and Annotations from her Books. Edited by Percival Merrett, '82. Cambridge: The Harvard University Press.

This pleasant book consists of a brief biographical sketch of Mrs. Piozzi and of gleanings, first, from a commonplace book that she kept and that she happily entitled "Minced Meat for Pyes," and second, from her annotations in her own copy of her last published book, "Retrospections." The biographical sketch, as the editor frankly says, contains nothing new, but is neat, brisk, and vivid. It capitally fulfills its function of reminding the reader of the history and personality of the lively lady whose casual thoughts it is the main purpose of the book to present and preserve. The minced meat may, of course, have been to some extent worked up into the pies for which it was destined, and the annotations, though, of course, embodied in no book, since "Retrospections" was the author's last work, may have found their way into published letters, but, subject to those chances, they are, with a few carefully noted exceptions, new to print, and have the charm of fresh revelations of the darting mind of the lady who was the brightest figure in Johnson's circle. What they tell of her does not disturb, but rather confirms and strengthens, our conception of her character; it supplies those touches to her portrait which heighten the colors, sharpen the characteristic lines, and bring out the expression. Had Mrs. Piozzi lived in our day she would have been vivaciously interested in everything from the League of Nations down to the latest cross-word puzzle, and her notes and comments range as far among the topics of her own day. They are often entertaining in themselves and always interesting as illustrating her character or the character of the times. They have, of course, the scrappiness of all random jottings, but they have the unity also of the fascinating personality behind them. They make agreeable reading, not merely for the special student of the period, but for any one who has no more than the general reader's acquaintance with Mrs. Piozzi.

The book is admirably printed, and is supplied with welcome portraits and facsimiles.

C. M. T.

Increase Mather: The Foremost American Puritan. By Kenneth Ballard Murdock, '16. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1925.

The merits of Mr. Murdock's work are many and striking. He has read widely and with a critical knowledge of the history of literature of the time; he has skill in marshaling his facts, certainty in analysis and appreciative interpretation; he possesses a bibliographical sense extremely useful in the study of one who published so much on so many subjects; and his style is strong and clear, a little diffuse at times, leading to repetition in his eagerness to prove his points. The defects are the use of the pronoun of the first person plural, which gives a conversational tone or that of a lecture, and a polemical bent so plainly directed toward the latest writer of New England history, and some others also, as to indicate a personal animus. As a biography the work calls for the highest praise; as a history it has special worth; and as a defense of Mather, the Puritan, it is thorough and quite convincing. The press has given a form at once dignified and suitable to the subject, and the illustrations are excellent.

The inheritance and early training of Increase Mather, which Mr. Murdock describes in detail, go far to explain the man. His early life in Boston and at Harvard, the first voyage and experiences in England, so useful to him later, and the return and beginnings as teacher in the

Second Church of Boston, are told with fulness and breadth of view, and with a manifest purpose to do away with the qualities of the Puritan that make him so unlovely and ill-suited to face progress. Mather possessed a strongly practical nature, shown as well in his writings as in his dealings with men, and making him useful in the church and in the political life of the community. A scholar, he had close connections with Harvard College, which owes much to his sometimes misdirected endeavors. He wrote and printed much, on religious experiences, special providences, natural curiosities, and Indian warfare, all tinged with the practical sense of the writer. Suddenly this preacher finds himself so deeply involved in questions of government in a day of unrest that he goes to England, at once a fugitive and the agent of the Colony, to plead its cause with the King.

The chapters covering this phase of Mather's career are the best in form and substance. Without drawing too largely on the picturesque, the presence and actions of the black-coated Mather in the far different courts of James II and William and Mary are vividly told and the skill and discretion of the agent justly measured. Mr. Murdock has, in this connection, made discoveries that clear confusion in Mather's writings on his agency, a valuable contribution to the bibliography of the subject. The charter and Mather's acceptance of it, with a sense of failure in his mission, mark the crowning point of his public service. He returned to Massachusetts with the charter and also with a governor of his own selection — Phipps, to be later a sore disappointment to his sponsors.

They landed at the opening of the witchcraft persecution. Here Mr. Murdock claims to confine himself to contemporary facts. "Nowhere are conjectures, opinions, or generalizations of later times more misleading." Taking the ground that it is "almost impossible" for a twentieth-century mind to understand the matter, he seeks to place Mather among the "clear-sighted thinkers in a time of delusion," and in the main with success. Yet to dwell so pointedly upon Mather's practical sense and have him fail in a situation where that quality could and in others did recognize mercy and truth, points to a defect of will or judgment which can be explained but not excused by limitations of training and environment rather than by the facts of the delusion. It is not enough to show that Mather was no better than his contemporaries; the scale of measurement set up demanded that he should be at least equal to the best of l is times. This compact and interesting chapter is not wholly convincing, but is by far the best statement of Mather's relation to witchcraft yet made, and sharply defines the difference between the father and the son, Cotton.

The years after his return from England did not add happiness or reputation. Social conditions were changing and in the new order Mather suffered in position. For political reasons he lost his leadership, his influence in college and church declined, age and disease diminished his activity. He wrote, but he was no longer first among writers. His son Cotton took the lead, not showing good taste or discretion, and, using the father as a shield or partner, made the situation of the latter less comfortable. The end amounts almost to a tragedy. Harvard College has many reasons to hold Increase Mather in honor.

Worthington C. Ford

BOOKS RECEIVED

***All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

My Education and Religion: An Autobiography, by George A. Gordon, '81, D.D. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 352 pp. $4.

The Life of Sir William Osler, by Harvey Cush-

ing, M.D. '95. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1925. Two volumes, illustrated. $12.

Navaho Tales, retold by William Whitman, 3d, '22. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 217 pp. $1.75.

Who Should Have Wealth, and Other Papers, by George Milton Janes, A.M., '10. Morehouse Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Cloth, 170 pp.

The Principles of Argumentation, by George Pierce Baker, '87, and Henry Barrett Huntington, '97. New Edition. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1925. Cloth, 616 pp.

Piozzi Marginalia, Comprising some Extracts from Manuscripts of Hester Lynch Piozzi, and Annotations from her Books, edited by Percival Merritt, '82. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 202 pp.

The Life and Letters of William Reed Huntington, by John Wallace Suter, '81. The Century Company: New York and London, 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 549 pp. $5.

Increase Mather, The Foremost American Puritan, by Kenneth Ballard Murdock, '16, Ph.D., Instructor in English at Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 442 pp. $6.

What Evolution Is, by George Howard Parker, '87, Professor of Zoölogy and Director of the Zoölogical Laboratory, Harvard University. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1925. Cloth, 173 pp. $1.50.

Humanism and Tyranny: Studies in the Italian Trecento, by Ephraim Emerton, '71, Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University (Emeritus). Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1925. Cloth, 377 pp. $4.

Profits, by William Trufant Foster, '01, and Waddill Catchings, '01. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925. Cloth, 465 pp. $4.

Hunting in Africa East and West, by Charles P. Curtis, Jr., '14, and Richard C. Curtis, '16. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 281 pp. $5.

The Governments of Europe, by William Bennett Munro, Ph.D., '00, Professor of Municipal Government in Harvard University. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1925. Cloth, 782 pp.

The Story of the World's Literature, by John Macy, '99. New York: Boni & Liveright, 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 613 pp. $5.

Pirates of the Delaware, by Rupert Sargent Holland, '99. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1925. Cloth, illustrated, 318 pp. $2.

MARRIAGES

*** It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the GRADUATES' MAGAZINE, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1884. Thomas Kittredge Cummins to Mrs. Evelyn Arklay Parks, at New York, N.Y., September 15, 1925.

1885. Harry Clayton Beaman to Sally Harding Rogers, at Brookline, June 11, 1925.

1894. Wilfred Harvey Schoff to Marie M. G. Gallagher, July 22, 1925.

1897. Augustin Hamilton Parker to Mrs. Gwendolyn Whistler Haughton, at Wareham, August 17, 1925.

1897. Gorham Rogers to Marion Hardy Dary, at Brookline, October 8, 1925.

1901. Sidney Lane Beals to Ruth Collyer Dutcher, at Hopedale, October 21, 1925.

1901. Peter Goelet Gerry to Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, at London, England, October 22, 1925.

1901. Robert William James Kingan to Anita Elizabeth Balger, at Medford, September 15, 1925.

[1903]. Henry Wendell Endicott to Priscilla Maxwell, at Rockville, Connecticut, September 12, 1925.

1904. Joseph Wertheimer to Jessie Skinner, at St. Louis, Missouri, October 27, 1925.

1910. Stephen Galatti to Mrs. Grace Coffin, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y., September 25, 1925.

1910. Winthrop Perrin Haynes to Anna Hooker Morse, at Boxford, August 10, 1925.

1910. Warren Ordway to Elizabeth Rich Chester, at Newton Center, October 3, 1925.

1910. Sullivan Amory Sargent, Jr., to Mrs. Helen Macleod Fairchild, at Needham, September 5, 1925.

1912. William Richard Bolton to Rachel Roberts Phelan, at Arlington, September 29, 1925.

1913. Ernest St. John Huberman to Olive Whitman Bell, at Newton Center, September 1, 1925.

1915. William Bradley Breed to Ruth Lombard Williams, at Dedham, October 1, 1925.

1915. Henry DeFord, Jr., to Phyllis Richardson, at Boston, October 7, 1925.

1915. William Russell Freitas to Mary J.

Pimentel, at Plymouth, September 1, 1925.

1915. Edward Carrington Thayer to Margaret Chandler Bullock, at Worcester, October 17, 1925.

1916. L. Sherwood Chichester to Kathleen Gardner, October 24, 1925.

1917. William Rand, Jr., to Barbara Burr, at Mattapan, October 17, 1925.

1918. George Russell Cogswell to Anna Davis Hall, at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., October 17, 1925.

1918. Francis William Dana, 3d, to Catherine N. Krabbe, at Wareham, August 31, 1925.

1918. Robert Eliot Dickerman to Blanche Leoline Durand, at Richmond, Maine, September 12, 1925.

1918. Rexford Sample Tucker to Eva W. Alsen, at Arlington, September 19, 1925.

1918. John Linzee Weld to Barbara Foster, at Dedham, October 31, 1925.

1919. George Carey Barclay to Elizabeth Weed Moore, at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 5, 1925.

1919. Rudolf Protas Berle to Margaret Plympton Spaulding, at Brookline, October 10, 1925.

1919. Wilder Crawford Clark to Vera Wilhelma Nordensteirna, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, October 23, 1925.

1919. John Thomas Noonan to Marie Frances Shea, at Brookline, September 23, 1925.

1919. Leon Rudolph Wilson to Nellie A. Thomson, at Arlington, October 17, 1925.

1920. James Gore King, Jr., to Julia Hurley, at New York, N.Y., October 14, 1925.

1920. Sumner Bacheler Young to Sidney Washburn, at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, August 19, 1925.

1921. George Storer Baldwin to Virginia Wendell Green, at New York, N.Y., October 10, 1925.

1921. Hiram Simonds Hunn to Doris Christine Adams, at Cambridge, October 15, 1925.

[1921.] Alan Gillespie Rinehart to Gratia Buell Houghton, at South Dartmouth, September 19, 1925.

1922. Huntington Brown to Elizabeth Waldo Wentworth, at Brookline, August 20, 1925.

1922. Oliver Hill Coolidge to Elizabeth Ten Eyck Brooks, at Cazenovia, N.Y., August 31, 1925.

[1922.] James George Donovan to Katherine Mostchnick, at New York, N.Y., October 31, 1925.

1922. Norman Carter Fassett to Katherine Hill Knight, at Gardiner, Maine, September 1, 1925.

1922. Winsor Gale to Natalie Edgerton Nutt, at Brookline, October 3, 1925.

1922. Edward Francis Goode to Eleanor A. O'Connor, at Boston, September 19, 1925.

1922. Nathan Warwick Wood to Doris Evelyn Fernald, at South Berwick, Maine, October 5, 1925.

1923. Henry Pratt Upham Harris to Mary M. Webster, at Chestnut Hill, October 3, 1925.

1923. George Hopkins Johnson to Sara Greenwood Fletcher, at Wellesley, September 26, 1925.

[1923.] Joseph Freeman Lincoln to Virginia Cross, at Weston, September 12, 1925.

[1923.] Charles Dwinell Whidden to Ethel Blackwell Jones, at Elizabeth, N.J., October 17, 1925.

1923. Edward Converse Wilson to Jean Muriel McLean, at Everett, October 17, 1925.

[1923.] Phillips Elder Wilson to Susan Appleton Howe, at Belmont, August 29, 1925.

1924. Lincoln Flagg Brigham to Dorothy King, at Milton, September 21, 1925.

1924. Edward Raymond Childs to Sarah Webster Rollins, at Chestnut Hill, October 5, 1925.

1924. Harold Theodore Pearson to Gladys Amelia Powell, at Bellingham, October 7, 1925.

1924. Lewis Thompson Preston to Priscilla Baldwin, at Mount Kisco, N.Y., October 17, 1925.

[1924.] Francis Joseph Ryan to Madeleine Hart Brown, at Allston, September 19, 1925.

1925. Theodore Lyman Eliot to Martha Williams Bigelow, at Brookline, September 19, 1925.

1925. Philip Hunter Robb to Mary Linzee Hall, at Medford, October 3, 1925.

1925. James Bogert Tailer, Jr., to Barbara Register, at Marion, October 3, 1925.

A.M. 1921. Ralph Victor Conard to Dorothea Helen Sanjiyan, at Springfield, August 1, 1925.

LL.B. 1913. James Breckinridge Waller to Sarah Isabell Given, at Manchester, Vermont, September 1, 1925.

LL.B. 1915. John Raymond Higgins to Elizabeth Mary Nevins, at Providence, Rhode Island, September 1, 1925.

LL.B. 1916. Calvert Magruder to Anna Saltonstall Ward, at Cambridge, October 8, 1925.

LL.B. 1921. William Augustus Heaphy to Blanche T. Killorin, at Wakefield, October 3, 1925.

LL.B. 1922. Mark Nathan Turner to Anna Elizabeth Dallinger, at Center Lovell, Maine, August 29, 1925.

LL.B. 1925. James Edward Mitchell to Elizabeth Boutelle Palmer, at Bangor, Maine, September 5, 1925.

M.D. 1914. Harold Valmore Hyde to Corinne Rhea Cote, at Boston, August 8, 1925.

M.D. 1918. John William O'Meara to Margaret A. Murray, at Worcester, October 14, 1925.

M.D. 1923. Paul Harrington Duff to Frances Ellen Fitz Gerald, at Peabody, September 12, 1925.

NECROLOGY

Graduates

The College

1859. George Barney Merrill, A.M., d. at St. Helena, California, in September, 1925.

1863. Francis Lee Higginson, d. at Prides Crossing, August 19, 1925.

1870. Herman John Groesbeck, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1925.

1872. Edward Stevens Sheldon, d. at Cambridge, October 15, 1925.

1873. John Murdoch, A.M., d. at Boston, September 22, 1925.

1874. John Wheelock Elliot, M.D., d. at Needham, September 17, 1925.

1874. Edward Ward Walker, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7, 1925.

1877. Frank Cornelius Hatch, d. at Newton Center, October 16, 1925.

1881. Frank Booth Washburn, d. at Boston, October 9, 1925.

1884. James Macmaster Codman, d. at Brookline, October 9, 1925.

1885. Everett Vergnies Abbot, LL.B., A.M., d. at Wilton, N.H., August 19, 1925.

1886. William Woodworth Bruner, S.B., d. at Oakland, California, October 3, 1925.

1886. Prince Lucian Campbell, d. at Eugene, Oregon, August 15, 1925.

1886. Myron Wallace Richardson, d. at Newton, September 28, 1925.

1887. Ellis Loring Dresel, LL.B., A.M. (hon.) d. at Prides Crossing, September 19, 1925.

1889. Olin Coit Joline, d. at Boston, September 27, 1925.

1890. Clarence Eugene Wentworth, d. at Boston, August 15, 1925.

1892. Seymour Legrand Cromwell, d. at Morristown, N.J., September 16, 1925.
1893. Frederick St. John Stearns, d. at Watertown, June 24, 1925.
1897. Frederic William Johnston, d. at Santa Barbara, California, September 12, 1925.
1898. Robert Doe, d. at Rollinsford, N.H., October 22, 1925.
1900. Herbert Addington Wadleigh, d. at Winchester, September 16, 1925.
1903. Matthew Hale, A.M., d. at Washington, D.C., August 22, 1925.
1906. William Pinkham Gove, d. at Salem, September 28, 1925.
1908. Eliot Guernsey Benedict, d. at New York, N.Y., September 30, 1925.
1912. William Cameron Blackett, d. at Willamette, Ill., August 23, 1925.
1917. Roger Defriez Hunneman, d. at Chicago, Ill., September 22, 1925.
1918. Homer Gage, Jr., d. at Shrewsbury, September 2, 1925.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1907. Edgar Thackeray, Ph.D., d. at Crumpsall, England, April 15, 1925.

Scientific School

1902. Nathaniel Augustine Thayer, d. at New York, N.Y., September 10, 1925.

Law School

1858. Roderick Emile Rombauer, d. at St. Louis, Missouri, March 26, 1924.
1861. Greenlief Thurlow Stevens, d. at Augusta, Maine, December 21, 1918.
1867. Augustine Jones, d. at Newton Highlands, September 10, 1925.
1872. Peter Alexander Boyle, d. at Birmingham, Alabama, February 22, 1924.
1874. Francis Coolin Lowthorp, d. at Trenton, N.J., October 15, 1925.
1876. William Botsford Chandler, d. at St. John, N.B., Canada, January 27, 1924.
1880. Horace Hawes Martin, d. at Chicago, Illinois, October 20, 1925.
1896. Clarence Elmer Sanders, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, June 4, 1925.
1903. Norman Roscoe Huselton, d. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1922.
1909. Wilbur Ernest Snyder, d. April 20, 1925.
1910. Orlando Mack Barnes, d. at New York, N.Y., May 3, 1924.
1913. Charles Edwin Cooley, d. at Phœnix, Arizona, December 16, 1924.
1916. Thomas Alonzo Jackson, d. at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 16, 1924.
1917. Dillard Hiram Wyatt, d. at Vaughn, N.M., August 18, 1925.
1924. Everett DeWitt Egginton, d. at Saranac Lake, N.Y., September 19, 1925.

Medical School

1860. John Jay Meigs, d. at San Francisco, California, July 6, 1922.
1865. Charles William Frederick Hamilton, reported dead.
1867. Abiram French Squire, d. at Newport, Rhode Island, October 4, 1925.
1874. Lewis Lincoln Bryant, d. at Cambridge, July 6, 1925.
1876. Fletcher Morton Abbott, d. at Wellesley Hills, August 29, 1925.
1885. Isaac Louis, d. at New York, N.Y., September 21, 1925.
1888. Jacob Read Lincoln, d. at Millbury, September 29, 1925.
1891. Lawrence Henry Goodwin Collier, d. at Jamaica Plain, September, 1925.
1900. James Taylor, Jr., d. at Portland, Maine, September 2, 1925.

Dental School

1879. Frederic Eugene Banfield, d. at Newton Center, October 2, 1925.

1900. Samuel Lumn Doherty Randall, d. at North Pembroke, July 14, 1925.

Divinity School

1869. George Augustine Thayer, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 3, 1925.

Graduate School of Education

1923. Harry Havelock Lowry, Ed.M., d. at Waltham, July 11, 1925.

Temporary Members

The College

1860. Ion Hanford Perdicaris, d. at Chislehurst, England, May 31, 1925.

1898. George Palmer Morey, d. at Boston, November 24, 1924.

1899. John Wesley Work, d. at Nashville, Tennessee, September 7, 1925.

1901. Lorenzo Lee Lorraine, d. at Orlando, Florida, in 1922.

1904. Sidney Lewis Roberts, d. October 4, 1924.

1909. Seward Pierson Lemon, d. at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 2, 1925.

1909. John Michael McCarthy, d. at Somerville, October 5, 1925.

1914. Alanson Buck Skinner, d. near Tokio, North Dakota, August 17, 1925.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

1903–04. Jacob Chamberlain Foote, d. March 3, 1922.

Scientific School

1853–54. Charles Frederick Chandler, d. at Hartford, Connecticut, August 25, 1925.

1895–97. Charles Cerdá de Vilarrestan Cornwell, d. at Singapore, Straits Settlement, August 4, 1925.

1902–03. Harry Lynch Smith, reported dead.

1902–05. James Lawton Thompson, d. at Gloucester, October 28, 1924.

Law School

1862–63. Charles Matteson, d. at Providence, Rhode Island, August 14, 1925.

1865–66. Leigh Walker Robertson, d. at Maysville, Kentucky, May 13, 1906.

1868–69. Edward Osgood Brown, d. at Chicago, Illinois, December 8, 1923.

1870–71. Charles Abner Macdonald, d. at St. John, N.B., Canada, March 20, 1920.

1874–75. Frederick Channing Bowditch, d. at Brookline, October 7, 1925.

1874–75. Hiram Marcellus Pierce, d. at Olympia, Washington, May 19, 1921.

1876–77. James Keeler Ilsley, d. at Dodge City, Kansas, April 30, 1924.

1877–78. George Anthony Davis, d. at Honolulu, Hawaii, December 19, 1916.

1879–80. Charles Lincoln Goss, d. at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 2, 1924.

1879–80. Lucien Lucius Munn, d. at Los Angeles, California, April 2, 1925.

1881–83. David Jacob Workman, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1924.

1882–83. Lee Hutchins, d. at Washington, D.C., November 5, 1924.

1883–84. Elisha Brightman Durfee, d. at Marion, Ohio, April 11, 1924.

1883–86. William Edes Peabody, d. at Groveland, June 11, 1925.

1886–87. William Savidge, d. at Spring Lake, Michigan, May 9, 1916.

1887–88. Harry Whitney Treat, d. at Seattle, Washington, July 30, 1922.

1888–90. John Summerfield Brayton, d. at Fall River, April 20, 1923.

1891–93. William Henry Hopkins, d. at New York, N.Y., January 10, 1920.

1891–93. Herbert Parsons, d. at Pottsfield, September 16, 1925.

1894–96. Calvin Burr, d. at Auburn, N.Y., August 14, 1918.

1902–04. Andrew Foster Hamilton, d. at Athol, January 20, 1922.

1903–04. Joseph Kinsey Cole, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 9, 1915.

1912–13. John Morton Davis, d. at Waco, Texas, August 17, 1919.

1916–17. William La Fayette McDonald, d. at Washington, D.C., June 30, 1919.

1916–17, 18–20. John Clark Cutner, d. at Clarksdale, Mississippi, June 12, 1923.

Bussey Institute

1879–80. Gilbert M. Nichols, d. at Taunton, July 28, 1925.

1887–88. Theodore Bullard, d. at Harpswell, Maine, September 21, 1925.

School of Veterinary Medicine

1893–94. Samuel Sanford Orr, d. April 9, 1925.

Dental School

1881–83. Clarence Everett Tuttle, d. at Boston, June 27, 1925.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

A new departure at Harvard College in the matter of helping new students to adjust themselves to College conditions is the appointment this year of a special Board of Freshman Advisers. This Board consists of some sixty picked members of the Faculty who have no advisees other than Freshmen. The Chairman of the Board is Robert DeC. Ward, Professor of Climatology; George W. Cram, '88, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, is acting as secretary and supervises the office of the Board in University Hall.

Material enlargement of the opportunity for students in Harvard to help pay their way through College, as well as the possibility of further extending the field for such work, is seen in the plan of employing student waiters this year in one of the freshman dormitories. As a test of the new system, student waiters are being used at present only in Gore Hall. From thirty to thirty-five men are thus enabled to secure virtually all their meals in return for waiting on table three and a half days a week.

On the evening of September 26th, in the Living Room of the Harvard Union, Joseph C. Grew, '02, Under-Secretary of State, spoke informally to the Class of 1929.

Twenty-eight courses of College grade are being given for the benefit of Boston men and women in the late afternoons and evenings this year by the Commission on Extension Courses, of which Professor Arthur F. Whittem, Dean in charge of University Extension at Harvard University, continues as Chairman. Most of the courses are supported from the endowment of the Lowell Institute, and for those running through the entire year the fee is $5; for those lasting half a year the fee is $2.50.

The new freshman dormitory, given by Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock, of Chicago, in memory of their son George Alexander McKinlock, Jr., '16, who was killed in action in the World War, is now being built on the Riverway, between Plympton and DeWolfe Streets, directly east of Gore Hall. Work on it was begun August 27, 1925. The building is to be completed by the middle of next August, so that it may be occupied by students in the fall of 1926. It will be similar in shape to Gore and Standish Halls, with a main building at the north and two wings to the south forming a court, 100 by 121 feet, open toward the river. It will be built of similar materials to the present freshman halls: Harvard brick with wood and limestone

trim. Accommodations for 150 men will be provided in suites ranging from single bedroom, bath, and study to six bedrooms, bath, and study; the average suite will accommodate two men. The suites will be arranged on the "entry" plan without public corridors.

In accordance with the terms of the bequest of George H. Leatherbee, by which annually one course in the Harvard Business School is open without expense to properly qualified men, Professor Theodore H. Dillon and others are conducting a course on "Public Utility Management," open free of charge to men who satisfy the School that they are in a position to profit from it. The course aims to qualify men for positions in the service of various public utility companies, including electric railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric light, power, and gas companies, but should prove useful also to men interested in investment and banking.

Of the 1167 students in secondary schools who applied for admission to the Freshman Class this year, 193, or 16.5 per cent, were rejected according to statistics published by the Committee on Admission. These figures do not include men transferring from other colleges as freshmen, men who were formerly students at Harvard and who left for various reasons, or men who, having met the admission requirements in previous years, had not actually enrolled until this year.

Work began October 2d on the Straus Memorial Dormitory in the Yard. It will be built a few feet back from the Yard fence between Massachusetts Hall and the new Lehman Building, and parallel to Matthews Hall. It will form with these three buildings an enclosed quadrangle 90 by 200 feet, similar to the quadrangles formed on either side of Holden Chapel by the two small dormitories (Lionel and Mower) just completed. It is a gift from Jesse I. Straus, '93, Percy S. Straus, '97, and Herbert N. Straus, '03, of New York, in memory of their father and mother, who lost their lives in the sinking of the *Titanic*. The building is to be the same height as Massachusetts Hall, four stories, with the fourth under the roof. Fifty-eight students will be accommodated, in suites consisting of two bedrooms, a study, and private bath, except in two cases where the suites will be for a single student. The plan of the suites and the interior finish will resemble that in the two Yard dormitories just completed, Lionel and Mower. Each study will have a fireplace and simple mantel. The bedrooms will have built-in wardrobes, and the bathrooms will have tiled floors and dadoes, with shower, toilet, and two washbowls. The treatment of the exterior will resemble that of Hollis Hall. The new dormitory will, however, be more than twice as long and considerably narrower, the dimensions being 30 by 175 feet.

Thanks to a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial a Bureau of International Research has been established at Harvard and Radcliffe in charge of a joint committee. It is planned that the fund be used, during a period of five years, to develop research of an international character and of an advanced nature such as might not otherwise be undertaken. The work is to be carried on by members of the staff of Harvard University and of Radcliffe. The committee in charge of the administration of the fund consists of George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law, Chairman; Archibald C. Coolidge, Professor of History; Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law; and Allyn A. Young, Professor of Economics, all of Harvard; and President Ada L. Comstock and Dean Bernice V. Brown, of Radcliffe.

Richard Henry Parnell Curle, a close friend of Joseph Conrad, gave a lecture in Emerson Hall, October 20th, on Conrad's attitude toward his work.

VARIA

There has been placed on Boston Common, a stone monument to record the historical fact that the Oneida Football Club, of Boston (1862–65), was the first organized football club in the United States. The location for the monument is on the west side of the path opposite Spruce Street, and on a line with the trees which border this path, about halfway between the Beacon Street Mall and Soldiers' Monument Hill. It is on the east side of the field where the games were played. The names of the sixteen members of the Oneida Team are as follows: Gerrit Smith Miller, founder and captain, Harvard Class of '69, non-grad. hon. A.M. 1924; Edward Lincoln Arnold; Robert Apthorp Boit, A.B. '68; Edward Bowditch, A.B. '69; Walter Denison Brooks; George Davis; John Malcolm Forbes; John Power Hall; Robert Means Lawrence, A.B. '69; M.D. '73; James D'Wolf Lovett; Francis Greenwood Peabody, A.B. '69; D.D., LL.D.; Winthrop Saltonstall Scudder, A.B., '70; Louis Thies, '69, non-grad.; Alanson Tucker, A.B. '72; Robert Clifford Watson, A.B. '69; Huntington Frothingham Wolcott.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

William Bennett Munro is Professor of Municipal Government in Harvard University.

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Samuel M. Scott, a frequent contributor to the Magazine, lives in Florence, Italy.

Alexander McAdie is the Director of the Blue Hill Observatory.

Henry Bradford Washburn is the Dean of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge.

Lewis Perry is the Principal of the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire.

William C. Lane is the Librarian of the Harvard College Library.

Arthur Stanwood Pier is the Editor of the Magazine.

Joseph R. Hamlen is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Fund.

Florence Milner is the librarian of the Farnsworth Room in the Widener Library.

Charles C. Jackson, Secretary of the Class of 1863, lives in Boston.

Charles Hall Grandgent is Professor of Romance Languages in Harvard University.

E. K. Rand is Professor of Latin in Harvard University.

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